Weather
Thunderstorms today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.6 and the minimum 76.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 92.0 and 70.5.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

Today's paper consists of 38 pages in three sections

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Premier Talks Of Terms

The Terms were in many respects terrible but so were the deeds and the consequences they had inflicted on the World.

The latter would have been more terrible had Germany succeeded; the terms were stern but just.

The Premier pointed out that Germany used her colonies in South Africa in order to stir up sedition and rebellion against the Union of South Africa and her colonies elsewhere as bases for preying on the commerce of the adjacent colonies. It had been folly if we had renewed Germany's opportunities for mischief.

The Tribunal in London to try the Kaiser would be an Inter-Allied one. The officers guilty of submarine outrages would be tried and would get an absolutely fair trial.

The Premier challenged anyone to point out a single act of injustice in the Terms of Peace, anything which any perfectly impartial Court would not have adjudicated in exactly the same way.

Referring to the criticism that, though individual conditions might be right, the cumulative effect was crushing and that the Treaty, though it might be just, might not be wise, the Premier emphasised the heinousness of Germany's offense and also that Germany has suffered less than other countries in the war. Germany's crime must be marked: the World could not take these risks again. The German people were not being punished for the crime of their Rulers: the German nation unitedly and enthusiastically approved the war. He unhesitatingly challenged anyone to point to a single clause in the Treaty which it does not accord with the stern and highest demands of justice and fair play.

We were determined the Treaty should not be a scrap of paper. The guarantees included the disarmament

(Continued on Page 4)

To Our British Readers

[redacted]

And if the paper disobeyed, the next morning it would be cl[illegible] up by the police. Remember, the Municipal Council would be its own judge of what constituted objectionable publication—it would be policeman, prosecutor and judge, without even granting a trial. Now, do we want that here in Shanghai? Do you as British subjects, freeborn Britons, want that? What is that but Russia under the Tsars, Prussia under the Kaisers, Japan under the military chieftains?

It may be answered to this that any newspaper could sue the Council for damages in the Consular Court, but that is a purely academic protection. For practical purposes it would be useless. Months are required for action before that tribunal and in the meantime the paper would be closed. And once closed, a newspaper is dead.

Second, the proposal to license the press is unnecessary. The Council has told you it is for the safety and protection of the Settlement. But for the safety and protection of the Settlement no such measure is necessary. There are now numerous and sufficient agencies by which the Council can act against any newspaper or publishing house or printing establishment that issues anything calculated to disturb the peace. So far as the foreign papers are concerned, they can be proceeded against in their own courts without delay; an interim injunction can be obtained in two hours. And every nationality represented here has stringent enough press laws to curb any paper that desires to disturb the peace. So far as the Chinese are concerned, they can be proceeded against in the Mixed Court. Remember that in the same issue of the Municipal Gazette which announced the Council's intention to ask for the passage of this by-law there was the announcement that the editor of one of the Chinese daily papers had been fined in the Mixed Court for incitation to disturbance of the peace and the author of one book and the two publishers of the book were sentenced to jail for its publication. What else, then, is necessary?

Third, the proposal to license the press and publishing houses, if its purpose is to prevent the appearance of printed matter calculated to disturb the peace, would be ineffective even if it were necessary. It would curb only the regularly established and legitimate enterprises. It could not touch those really to be feared. However stringent the law and rigid the means of enforcing the law, it would be manifestly impossible to register every little handpress, to watch that handpress all the time, to know which one issued any particular circular and to keep circulars from being secretly sent into the Settlement from the Chinese City, from Chapei, from Pootung, from any other Chinese district bordering on the Settlement. The experience of all history proves that you cannot prevent anything

(Continued on Page 7)

WARSHIP TO BE SENT TO BRING EX-KAISER TO LONDON FOR TRIAL

Understood Dutch Government Is Expected To Surrender Former Ruler

ACTION ON MORAL GROUNDS

Von Bethman-Hollweg Wants To Take Place Of His Former Master

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 4.—(via Lyons and Koukaza.)—During a speech made in the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Tribunal which will judge the Kaiser will sit in London. This statement was received with loud applause.

The Daily Mail declares that the Dutch Government will not refuse to deliver the Kaiser. It adds that he will be placed under the charge of Great Britain. He will be brought to London in a British warship and imprisoned in the Tower of London to await his trial before the Tribunal.

Outline Of Procedure To Be Followed Given

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, June 29.—A message from Paris states that the Allies will not ask Holland to extradite the Kaiser but merely ask her in the name of the League of Nations to inform the ex-Kaiser he must appear before an International Court or leave the country. It is expected that Holland as a member of the League of Nations will not refuse.

A high French authority on International law, interviewed, stated that the proceedings against the ex-Kaiser would be carried on on moral grounds, and therefore the sentence of the Court would be exclusively of a moral character. There could be no question of a sentence of death or imprisonment. Probably the only crimes the ex-Kaiser had committed were against International morality in starting the war and violating Belgium's neutrality, which would be severely condemned. The Hohenzollerns would be declared forever deposed and it would be made impossible for the ex-Kaiser to do further harm by alloting him a residence which he would be forbidden to leave.

Hollweg Offers Self For Trial

Berlin, June 28.—It is announced that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, after refraining at the Government's express wish from taking the same step on May 20, addressed, on June 25, a communication to M. Clemenceau requesting the Allies to allow him to stand for trial instead of the ex-Kaiser and placing himself at their disposal. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg says that he bears, for his period of office as Imperial Chancellor, sole responsibility under the German Constitution for the Kaiser's political acts and therefore claims that the reckoning which the Allies desire to demand for alleged acts against International morality and the sanctity of treaties shall be solely demanded of him. He hopes the Allies, respecting the legal position fixed by public and constitutional law, will yield to his urgent request.

Comment In Berlin

Berlin, June 29.—The Berliner Tageblatt points out that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is certainly responsible for the political acts of the Kaiser up to the mobilisation but his responsibility does not extend to the decrees issued by the Kaiser as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and therefore it is skeptical with regard to the success of the step he has taken.

CITY OF PERM CAPTURED BY BOLSHEVIST FORCES

Northern Army Is Forced Back Into Position In Passes Of The Urals

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Omsk, July 2.—The Red Army has entered Perm. The details of the occupation have not yet been received. The Staff here affirm that the Northern Army withdrew from the town owing to military exigencies and are taking up positions in the passes of the Urals where the natural advantages counter-balance their numerical inferiority.

A Bolshevist wireless message states that General Denikin's forces have captured Kharkoff.

Wealthy Clubmen Take Long Walk From Chicago To New York

W. B. Martin and W. G. Sage.

W. B. Martin and W. G. Sage, wealthy Chicago clubmen who walked from Chicago to New York to pay an election bet made on the result of the recent Mayoralty race in Chicago, taking forty days to do it and braving mud, snow, torrent, thunder and finally a cyclone. The hikers, who finished the long trip in excellent health, left the South Shore Country Club on April 15. After the first few days they averaged twenty-five miles. Each man carried a twenty pound pack with extra socks, shoes, shaving utensils and a medical kit. They each wore out five pairs of shoes and forty pairs of socks on their 1,050 mile hike.

Treaty Of Peace Needs Some Revision, Says Smuts

Territorial Settlements, Punishments, Indemnities Are Among Points He Mentions

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—General Smuts has issued a statement saying that he signed the Peace Treaty, not because it was a satisfactory document but because it was imperatively necessary to close the war, the world needs peace above all things and nothing could be more fatal than a continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. The six months since the signing of the armistice had perhaps been as upsetting, unsettling and ruinous to Europe as the previous four years was. He regards the Treaty as the close of the chapter of the war and the armistice.

He feels that in the Treaty we have not achieved the real peace to which our peoples were looking and believes the real work of making peace will only begin after the Treaty has been signed. The Treaty is simply the liquidation of the war situation.

The promise of the new life and the victory of great human ideals, the fulfilment of their aspirations towards a new international order and a fairer, better world was not written in the Treaty and will not be written in Treaties. The new spirit of generosity and humanity born in the hearts of peoples can alone solve the problems which the statesmen of the Conference found too hard.

Sees Changes Needed

General Smuts urges the territorial settlements and guarantees, the foreshadowed punishments and stipulated indemnities need revision, modification or expungement. A real peace of the people ought to amend the peace of the statesmen.

He asserts that two achievements of far-reaching world-importance are definitely recorded in the Treaty; namely, the destruction of Prussian militarism and the institution of the League of Nations. He is confident the latter will yet prove an escape for Europe from the ruin created by the war.

General Smuts regrets the abolition of militarism in the Treaty is confined to the enemy. The enemy peoples should join the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment to collaborate with the Allies in practising the great lesson of the war—that the true path to national progress lies in common service nor the great human causes.

Points To Present Dangers

Besides resulting in the enemy's utter defeat, the war had caused the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric in Central and Eastern Europe. Unless the victors can effectively help the defeated and broken peoples, a large part of Europe is threatened with exhaustion and decay. Russia has already walked into the night and the risk that the rest may follow is very grave. Indeed, the effects of this disaster would not be confined to Central Europe: for civilisation is one body and we are all members of one another.

He specially appeals to the peoples of the United States and the British Empire, who have been exceptionally blessed with the good things of life, to exert themselves to the uttermost to saving the wreckage of life and industry on the Continent.

Outlines Conditions

All this is possible of accomplishment on two conditions; firstly, Germany must convince our peoples of her good faith and complete sincerity through a real honest effort to fulfil her Treaty obligations as far as possible. They will find Britishers disposed to meet them half way in the unexampled difficulties and perplexities, but any resort to subterfuges or underhand means to defeat and evade the Treaty of Peace will only revive the old suspicions, will arouse anger and prove fatal to good understandings.

Secondly, the Allies must remember that God gave them an overwhelming, undreamed of victory for the attainment of great human ideals, for which heroes gave their lives and which are the real victors in this war of ideals.

PETROGRAD'S SITUATION SAID TO BE DESPERATE

Evacuation Proceeding With All Haste; Trotsky Orders Kronstadt Destroyed

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, June 28.—Judging from recent decrees, the situation in Petrograd must be desperate. The evacuation of the town is being carried out with great haste.

Trotsky ordered the fortress of Kronstadt to be blown up before it was surrendered and also that all bridges, railway stations and castles should be destroyed when the Bolshevist troops were withdrawn.

Attack Is Reported

Helsingfors, June 28.—The Finnish general staff reports that seven Bolshevist warships on the night of the 26th violently bombarded the staff headquarters of the Olonetz expedition on Lake Ladoga, destroying hospitals and houses, and landed troops. Fighting is proceeding.

BLOCKADE REMAINS UNTIL ENEMY HAS RATIFIED TREATY

Germans Are Given Notice Restrictions Will Go When They Act

CLEMENCEAU ACTS

Treaty To Be Presented By Him To Chamber Of Deputies

CHINESE RESIGN

Delegates Who Would Not Sign Notify Peking Of Their Withdrawal

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 29.—A note from the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has been handed to the Germans in which the Allies inform Germany that the blockade will be automatically lifted as soon as the Treaty of Peace is ratified.

Letter From Clemenceau

Paris, June 29.—M. Clemenceau has sent a letter to the German Delegation pointing out, according to the terms of the armistice, the blockade will remain in force until peace is ratified and therefore the Allies are ready to raise the blockade immediately they are officially advised of the regular and complete ratification of the Treaty by the German Republic.

Treaty Goes To Deputies

Paris, June 29.—M. Clemenceau tomorrow will lay the Peace Treaty before the French Parliament for ratification, making a brief statement to the Chamber of Deputies on the principal political and military features of the Treaty. A keen debate is expected.

Wilson Wires Washington

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson, immediately after the signature of the Treaty, sent a message to the American people urging their acceptance of the Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Italy's Claims Discussed At Semi-Official Meeting

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Clemenceau, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Signor Tittoni today held a semi-official meeting on the subject of the Italian claims.

Delegates Arrive

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 29.—The new Italian Delegation has arrived.

The Council of Four has completed the economic conditions to be imposed upon Austria.

The Council of Four will probably again be merged into a Supreme Inter-Allied Council upon which the Great Powers will each be represented by two delegates.

German Press In Mourning

Berlin, June 29.—The Conservative Press appeared this morning with black borders as a mark of mourning on the signing of the Treaty. The following are typical headlines:

The Kreuz Zeitung—"Germany's Fate Sealed."

The Taegliche Rundschau—"Signature of Peace and Annihilation."

The Tages Zeitung—"The End."

Extremely pessimistic comment follows the headliness but the Taegliche Rundschau significantly declares—"we need a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to establish him our enemies will send him."

Peking Gets Resignations From Delegates At Paris

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July, 5.—The Chinese delegates in a telegram dated June 28 tendered their resignations. It is understood that in view of the critical diplomatic situation the resignations will not be accepted.

With reference to the message from Tokio on the 2nd Reuter's Agency learns that it is probable that the last instruction received from Peking by the Chinese Delegation was to sign the Treaty without reservation, but

nothing whatever was said about trusting to Japan's faith. The last instruction sent by the Government was to sign only with a reservation regarding Shantung but probably this did not reach Paris until after June 28.

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Nevertheless it is pointed out that Lu Cheng-hsiang, the head of the Chinese Delegation, is Minister for Foreign Affairs and therefore responsible for China's foreign policy and, being in constant touch with the position of affairs in Paris, would be expected to exercise discretion, and this became doubly necessary after the resignation of the Premier, who left the Government without a responsible head. It was therefore quite in order for Lu Cheng-hsiang in such circumstances to overrule any instruction from Peking.

Chinese Action Surprises

Reuter's Service

Paris, June 28.—The Chinese Delegation, absolutely refusing to sign the Treaty of Peace, did not send a single representative to Versailles. The action of the Chinese came as a surprise.

Paris, June 28.—The refusal of the Chinese to sign the Treaty has been officially communicated to Reuter. In the confusion surrounding the proceedings at Versailles, the fact escaped general notice.

In the course of a statement explaining their reasons, the Chinese delegation recalls "the feeling of injustice concerning the settlement of the Shantung question made by the Conference" and that the Chinese forwarded on May 4 a protest to the Council of Premiers. It proceeds to describe how the decision of the Conference to transfer to Japan the German rights in Shantung evoked a national protest and, therefore in view of the united opposition of public opinion the Chinese Government is compelled to decline to accept the clauses in question.

Reply is Sent To Turks

Paris, June 28.—M. Clemenceau in a letter of thanks to the Turkish Delegation on behalf of the Allies says that the statements receive will continue to receive careful consideration. They touch other interests besides those of Turkey and raise international questions whose immediate decision, unfortunately, is impossible. The Council is anxious to proceed rapidly with the final settlement of peace and fully realises the inconvenience of prolonging the present period of uncertainty but an exhaustive survey of the situation has convinced them that some delay is inevitable.

It feels, therefore, that nothing is to be gained by a longer stay in Paris at present of the Turkish Delegation. When the period arrives for an interchange of ideas it will communicate with the Turkish Government as to the best method by which this result may be conveniently accomplished.

Germans' Last Notes

Berlin, June 28.—Herr von Haniel yesterday sent two notes to M. Clemenceau. The first note declares that the German Government concludes from the Allied note of the 21st that the Allied Associated Governments regard the promises embodied which are not expressly included in the Peace Treaty, as equally binding and do not object to a part of such promises being laid down in a final protocol to avoid misunderstandings.

The second note states that the German Government recognises it is unable to refuse to sign the Rhineland Agreement, but nevertheless considers it necessary that the mandatories of both parties meet, to supplement and correct the stipulations of the Rhineland Agreement.

Departure Of Germans

Versailles, June 28.—Herrn Mueller and Bell and fifty members of the German Mission left this evening for Germany. Forty secretaries will remain at Versailles for the present.

The following diplomatic documents were signed this afternoon:

The Treaty of Peace was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, including five Germans.

The Convention concerning the left bank of the Rhine was signed by representatives of France, the United States, Great Britain and Belgium.

The decree for the recognition of Poland was signed by the representatives of the five Great Powers and Poland.

An Allied note was handed to the German Delegation dealing with the ratification of the Peace Treaty by Germany, which is closely connected with the length of time that the blockade will be maintained.

All Paris Celebrates

Paris, June 29.—Paris on Saturday night gave itself completely to rejoicing over the consecration of the victory of right over might. Torchlight processions took place and dances were organised everywhere in the streets.

Paris, June 28.—The signing of Peace was celebrated joyfully this evening by many torchlight processions, including soldiers and Allied bands, headed with flags. The dense crowds on the boulevards cheered the Allied soldiers perched on the roofs of motor cars singing national anthems. German guns were drawn by urchins.

All the public buildings and many houses were illuminated with multi-colored electric lights. The festivities culminated with the singing of the Marseillaise and the Allied anthems in all the theaters.

New York Gets News

New York, June 28.—The news of the signing of the Treaty of Peace was greeted with the booming of guns, ringing of church bells and the hooting of sirens but, generally, the celebration was not equal to the spontaneous outburst on the occasion of the signing of the armistice.

Illuminations In London

London, June 29.—The peace rejoicings in London last night continued almost till dawn. Bonfires in many of the open spaces were kept blazing all night. Thanksgiving services took place in all the churches this morning before crowded congregations.

Brussels Is Quiet

Brussels, June 29.—The city was absolutely quiet yesterday, there being no official peace demonstration. Only a few Belgian and Allied flags were visible.

German Paper Suppressed

Copenhagen, June 29.—The news of the signing of the Treaty of Peace caused little stir in Berlin.

The Government suppressed the Deutsche Zeitung for an excited article speaking of the German people's future revenge for the disgrace of 1919.

GERMAN RAILWAY MEN TO CONTINUE STRIKE

Government's Offer To Lower Food Prices Not Deemed Satisfactory

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, June 28.—A meeting of the railway-men decided to continue the strike despite the recommendation of the Unions to resume in consequence of the Government's promise to reduce food prices.

Relieved Of Command

Berlin June 28.—General von Below, commanding the forces in West Prussia, has been relieved of his command.

HONGKONG ABOLISHES TAX

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, July 5.—The special War Tax is abolished as from July 1.

WILSON IS EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON TUESDAY

Pact Of Triple Alliance Of Britain, France And U. S. Signed By President

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A message from Washington says that President Wilson will arrive on Tuesday afternoon about 4:30.

Triple Alliance Pact Signed

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 29.—Before leaving Paris President Wilson signed a Treaty of Alliance with the United States whereby America guarantees to aid France in case of an unprovoked attack. The same tex was signed by Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of Great Britain.

President Wilson made the following statement: "I leave France with my belief in her future confirmed."

Paris, June 29.—Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson today signed a Treaty guaranteeing France the assistance of Great Britain and the United States in the event of an unprovoked attack.

Is Hated In Germany

Paris, July 2.—President Wilson is the man most detested by Germany, furious at her humiliation, but the Germans hate France as a whole and are endeavoring to foster differences between the Allies and to render pledges given by Great Britain and America void.

This is Germany's one dominating idea and therefore it was never more necessary for the Allies to watch Germany closely and have France, Great Britain and America to stand closely together.

Although President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have signed undertakings to help France when attacked by Germany this does not mean that a Triple Alliance is certain. All depends on the American Senate, England having made her agreement conditional on the United States sharing the responsibilities.

French Employers Win Metal Workers' Strike

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 29.—The metal-workers strike has ended upon the employers' terms.

Victory Loan Drive In London Successful

Huge Subscription Is Raised In Three-Day Campaign In Trafalgar Square

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—A three days Victory Loan campaign in Trafalgar Square resulted in subscriptions totalling £39½ millions.

Paris Gay With Flags On American Holiday

Enthusiasm Is Displayed By People When U.S. Troops Are Reviewed By Poincare

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States, President Poincare reviewed the American troops this morning amid a display of great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Paris. Paris was decorated with the French and American colors.

Is Real Holiday

Paris, July 2.—All employes in French public offices are to be given a holiday on the Fourth of July.

All France To Read Clemenceau's Speech

Deputies Vote That Address Shall Be Posted Throughout Whole Country

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 2.—The Chamber of Deputies, by 383 votes to 1, passed a resolution that M. Clemenceau's speech presenting the Peace Treaty to Parliament should be posted throughout the country.

Minister To Lisbon Is Named By Poland

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A message from Lisbon announces that Poland has just appointed a Minister to Lisbon.

President Of China Telegraphs Wilson On Fourth Of July

The following message was addressed to President Wilson by President Hsu Shih-chang on the occasion of America's Independence Day:

"To the President of the United States:

"On the occasion of the important commemoration day of your country's independence, which is more glorified by the successful establishment of the League of Nations by Your Excellency, I take pleasure in addressing this congratulatory message to Your Excellency and trust that Your Excellency will in turn transfer the message to your people.

"On behalf of the people of China, I wish to state that since the establishment of friendly intercourse between the United States and China, there has been no accomplishment in history so valuable to and so respected by our people. It has been more than 80 years since your government sent the first minister to our country. During this period we have learned that the fundamental principles upon which your government is based are peace and amity and co-operation. For these, our people are most gratified.

"Now that a new era has come to light, I hope that your country, as a sister republic on the other side of the Pacific, will carry out forever your cherished principles, develop them and glorify them by means of the League of Nations."

"Hsu Shih-chang."

WANTED, young American age 19 to 24 graduate of High School or College to learn trust business and banking. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Reply giving full particulars as to age, education, experience, etc., to Raven Trust Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

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The Only Good Fairy in Real Life Is the Bank Book

To him that HATH shall be given; and from him that hath NOT, shall be taken away even that which he hath.

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Sunset Soap Dyes

will permanently dye all fabrics. Will not stain hands or utensils: clean thoroughly while dyeing: *will not harm any fabric.*

These thrift dyes come in cake form—will not fly about. Simply dissolve in boiling water—and it's all done in 30 minutes.

22 Fast Colours. Ask Your Dealer for Sunset

Dealers—If you haven't yet stocked these dyes ask your wholesaler for them. Your customers will appreciate having Sunset brought to their attention.

Look for this display on your dealer's counter—it is your assurance of getting a fast dye.

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¶ Cord Tires of multiple ply construction giving maximum strength, and used by practically all racing drivers in America:

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HONIGSBERG'S

AMIR IN LETTER ASKS BRITISH TO WITHDRAW

Viceroy's Note To Him Carries Notification That Troops Will Retain Posts

(*Reuter's Service*)

Simla, June 29.—A letter from the Amir to the Viceroy of India dated June 19, was received today. It asks for the withdrawal of the British troops in Afghanistan in order to facilitate the negotiations.

This letter crossed a communication from the Viceroy dated June 21, emphasising that the British troops would remain at their present posts in Afghanistan and any modification of the terms laid down for an armistice was impossible.

Lloyd George Takes Treaty To Commons

(Continued from Page 1)

of Germany and the destruction of her arsenals.

Refers To Alliance

The British Delegates unhesitatingly proposed that the reduced Germany army should be a voluntary and long-service one, thus leaving the mass of the people untrained and rendering it impossible for Germany to raise huge armies. The same applied to her navy. He proposed to introduce a bill dealing with the British and American guarantees in the event of an unprovoked attack on France. France has a legitimate reason for serious apprehension when Great Britain and America had gone home and the gallant men from the Dominions, who fought so bravely in France—Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans and Canadians, who had won the deepest affection of the French had departed, and France only saw the Rhine between her and the foe who has trampled her ruthlessly and torn her flesh twice within living memory.

France said "we would like to know that you Britons and Americans who helped to emancipate our soul are still behind us against wanton aggression." He invited Parliament to say "Yes." he did not agree it showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. The latter would be valueless unless it had the sanction behind it of strong nations prepared to stop aggression at a moment's notice. The document only bound us in case of wanton provocation by Germany.

The other guarantee was the Army of Occupation. France does not wish to keep an army on the Rhine a single day longer than absolutely necessary and if Germany showed good will and gave the necessary guarantees France is quite prepared to reconsider the question of the occupation at the proper moment. Great Britain is directly interested in the question of the cost of the Army of Occupation because she did not wish to impose an unnecessary expense upon Germany which would be the first charge upon the indemnity fund. The Government had an understanding with France that from the moment Germany carried out her undertaking with regard to disarmament the cost of the Army of Occupation should not exceed 240 million marks. The agreement in that connection had been signed by President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and himself and it did not require ratification.

Concerning The League

Lastly there was the guarantee of the League of Nations, a great and hopeful experiment which was only rendered possible by the other conditions of Peace. It was due to the World to try the experiment earnestly. The League, unfortunately, did not mean that we should never have war but it would be justified if it prevented one war. He begged nobody to sneer at the League, especially from labor benches. He believed the experiment would succeed. The League would make crime difficult and unsuccessful and therefore he looked hopefully and confidently to it for the great things for humanity. The Premier paid a tribute to the splendid services rendered by Robert Cecil and General Smuts in framing the League of Nations.

Mr. Lloyd George expressed the opinion that the immediate admission of Germany to the League would be a mistake. The date of Germany's admission depended on herself. If Germany created obstacles and showed the same old spirit animated her, she would not accelerate the date but if she really showed she had broken with the past and the fires of war had purified her soul and that she realised the policy of the last one hundred and fifty years had been a bitter mistake, then she could accelerate the data. The sooner that came about the better it would be for Germany and the World.

Talks Of Colonies

Referring to the German colonies, the Premier said these would not be distributed among the conquerers but would be administered by the great Powers on behalf of humanity. The mandatory powers would differ according to the particular territory concerned. For example, Southwest Africa, running as it did alongside the Cape, was felt to be so much a part geographically of the Cape that it would be quite impossible to treat it in the same way as a colony removed two or three thousand miles from the center of an administration. Doubtless Southwest Africa would become an integral part of the Federation of South Africa and it would be colonised by South Africans. They could not have done anything else for they could not set up customs barriers and a different system of administration. The same applied to New Guinea but it did not apply to Togoland, the Cameroons and German East Africa. It would be found that the conditions of the mandates set up there were the same as applied to British colonies throughout the whole World.

The British Empire under this mandate had enormously increased. Something like 800,000 square miles had been added to the already gigantic charge on the shoulders of the Empire—a charge which had been undoubtedly fulfilled in a way which had won the wonder of the whole World.

The Labor Conference

Referring to the Labor Conference, the Premier said that it was a matter of very vital importance for the future industrial conditions of the World. It was intended to secure better and more uniform labor conditions and, when it was borne in mind that at least three-quarters of the armies that won the great victory were drawn from the working classes of the various nations, it was felt they had won the right to a corner of their own. He was glad that it was largely through the initiation of Mr. G. N. Barnes, the British Labor Leader, that this charter had been added to the treaty. He hoped this machinery would enable the establishment of some permanent means of arranging a level of labor throughout the whole of the World, and not handicapping to countries where labor is well treated in competition in neutral markets with countries where conditions of labor are inferior. That was the great purpose of this great charter.

The Premier proceeded to emphasise that no country had a greater share in the tremendous victory of the Allies then the British Empire. He pointed out that the Empire raised 7,700,000 soldiers and sailors and raised war loans to a total of £9,500,000,000. The casualties of the Empire totaled over three millions, not including sailors, of whom 15,000 had been killed. The navy and mercantile marine had kept the sea and without them the war would have collapsed in six months. During the last two years of the war Great British not only bore the heaviest burden of the fighting in France but the whole burden of the attack on Turkey, which had crumbled to dust and showed what could be achieved by a great people united and inspired by a common cause.

"Let us rejoice like men who are under no delusion that our troubles are past and that the spirit which enabled us to overcome it will also enable us cheerfully to face the future. Let us not waste our strength prematurely in fighting each other."

Tells Needs Of Future

The Premier most solemnly declared that in order to prevent the country sinking under its burdens and wounds we must most effectively use the resources of Britain and the Empire and all reasonable men would be contented. He urged the people to support the Victory Loan in order to reap the fruits of victory. Each must give such strength and good-will and co-operation as he could. He ridiculed the idea that now that Peace had come all would go right without effort. He pointed out that our output had diminished and our cost of production increased.

That was exactly the opposite road to the road leading to prosperity, as even the Bolshevists in Russia had begun to discover.

He concluded with an appeal for co-operation and the maintenance of that spirit of patriotism which alone could bring us to a real and glorious triumph.

Party That Greets Premier On Arrival Is Headed By King

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 29.—Mr. Lloyd George accompanied by Lord Milner, Messrs. E. S. Montagu, G. N. Barnes, W. M. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts and others, on his arrival in London was received at Victoria Station by the King, the Prince of Wales and the members of the Cabinet.

As the train steamed in to the station, the King, with Mrs. Lloyd George on his arm, left the Royal waiting-room to meet the arrivals. Subsequently the King and the Prince of Wales drove with the members of the Delegation to Buckingham Palace.

The party remained in the Palace twenty minutes and then drove to Downing Street, where a vast cheering multitude insisted on Mr. Lloyd George speaking. The Premier said:

Premier Gives Address

"Yesterday, at Versailles, a just peace was concluded by the labors and sacrifices of men of all classes and all races of this great Empire. A peace charged with hope has been won for the world. We all helped to do it and it is because everybody helped that it has been won. I sincerely trust the united spirit of concord and co-operation which won this great peace will continue until we have established on a firm foundation the new world, which has been won by the sacrifices of millions of valiant men. The hideous slaughter of brave men has come to an end in a righteous peace. Let us thank God for that. Let us rejoice in this great victory, not in a spirit of boastfulness—which was the downfall of Germany—but in a spirit of reverence worthy of the noble sacrifices which have been made."

WHEN YOUR STOMACH REBELS AT FOOD

When your stomach rebels at food, when you grow pale and sallow, lose weight and strength and fail to get any rest from your sleep, your blood has lost its tone and is thin and weak.

Whatever the cause of the illness there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it can carry new life and energy to every part of the body.

A remedy that stops the decline in health and rehabilitates the weakened nerves and muscles will demonstrate to the patient that anaemia is being overcome and that the rich, red blood is furnishing strength to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and other diseases to which the thin-blooded person is subject.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for thin blood, and any illness caused by a lack of blood will be benefited by a course of treatment with these tonic pills. They contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore the lost colour and vitality. New energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except sunlight, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters write today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, for booklets on the blood and diet. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, also obtainable post free at $1.50 the bottle, $8.00 for six bottles, from the above address.

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WEEKS & CO., LTD.

FINAL WEEK OF SUMMER

SALE

Goods in all departments are being further reduced to enable us to clear out our surplus stock. Below we list a few of the extraordinary bargains we are offering

MILLINERY
ALL REMAINING MODEL HATS
at $5.00 each

MILLINERY
SEMI-TRIMMED HATS
at $2.00 each

LADIES
SUNSHADES
$3.50 each

FLORAL
VOILES
In the newest designs and colours
$0.80 per yard

REMNANTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AT HALF PRICE

MEN'S
"RAGLAN"
MACKINTOSHES
$7.50, 15.00 & 17.50 each

WHITE COTELLA
Tennis Shirts
3 for $10.50

GILLETTE BLADES
THE GENUINE MAKE
Sale price 80 cts. for pkt. 6 Blades

GOOD TENNIS RACQUETS
Special Sale Price
$3.00 each

SIMMONS' FAMOUS
HOSPITAL BEDS
$15.75 each

SIMMONS' **BRASS BEDSTEADS**
3' 6" size, usual price $45.00
SALE PRICE $28.00

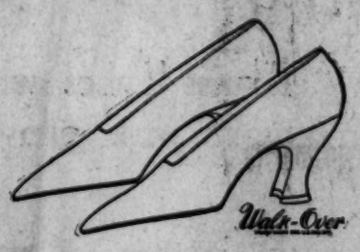
WEEKS & CO., LTD.

Tabaqueria Filipina

SHANGHAI

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Owing to high exchange prices have been reduced considerably.



WALK-OVER FOOTWEAR

You can walk into this store and walk out with a pair of WALK-OVERS that will be comfortable, right up-to-the-minute in style and that will wear to your satisfaction.

There's something about WALK-OVER shoes that makes people enthusiastic over them—the more you know of them the more your enthusiasm grows—Ever listen to a bunch of WALK-OVER WEARERS talking shoes? It is the merit of the shoes.

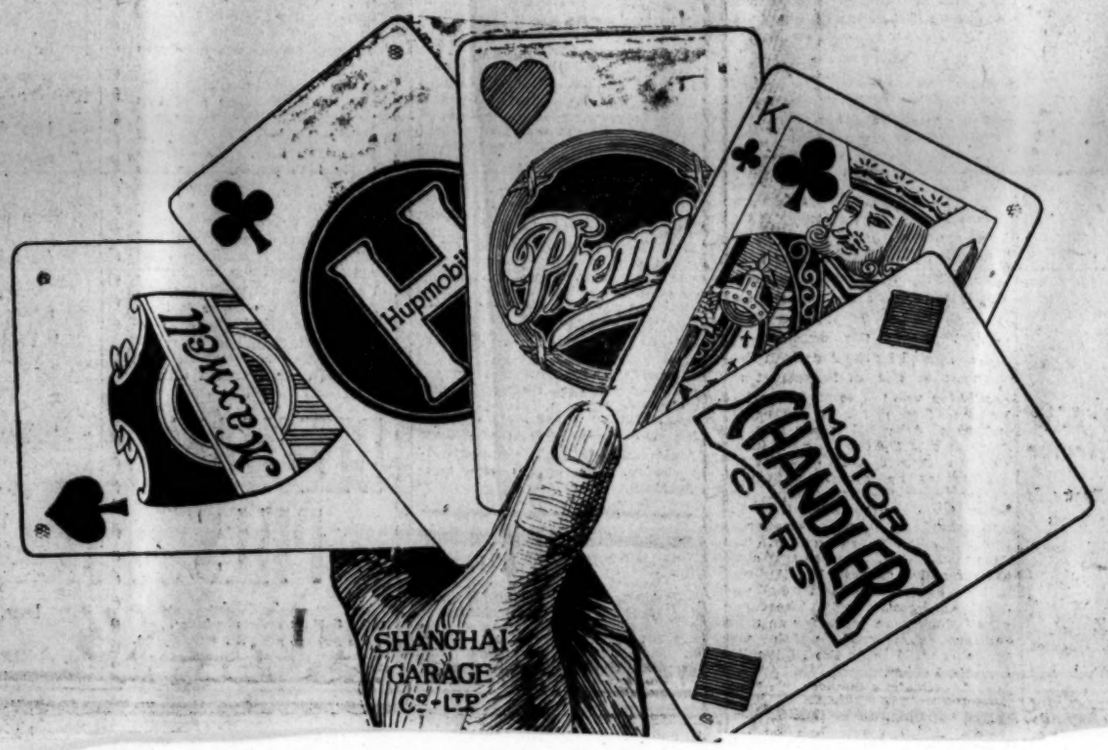
RUBBERS≡TENNIS SHOES≡SILK HOSIERY

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"THE STORE AHEAD"

24 NANKING ROAD

"Four of a Kind" that can't be beat!



KING GEORGE RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM POINCARE

Signing Of Peace Is Occasion Of Congratulatory Exchange Between Countries

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 29.—President Poincare, replying to a telegram of congratulations from King George on the occasion of the signature of Peace, says that France receives with gratitude the good wishes of Great Britain and expresses her thanks and congratulations to His Majesty, the British people and the dominions and colonies of the Empire.

"She will never forget the marvelous effort put forth during more than four years by your valiant forces on land and sea. She is proud to have shared with them the glory of fighting for our common ideal of justice and, by their side, to have gained a victory which is not only that of our two countries but that of eternal right and liberty.

"She rejoices also at the peace which, succeeding so long a comradeship in arms, will allow our nations, delivered from the horrors of war, to collaborate with confident intimacy in the progress of humanity. You Majesty knows I am, as is France, profoundly convinced of the necessity of a permanent agreement between Great Britain and France. The closer our union is henceforward, the more surely will be guaranteed the maintenance of peace, the resumption of productive activities and future civilisation."

APPEAL COURT SUSTAINS THE GOLDING SENTENCE

Higher Tribunal Rules Prisoner Must Serve Term For Attempted Murder

Sentence was upheld by the British Appeal Court in a judgment given yesterday in the case of F. W. Golding, sentenced last month to 18 months' imprisonment at hard labor for the attempted murder of Mr. E. Blas, manager of the Astor Grill.

Judgment in the appeal case was given by the British Full Supreme Court, consisting of Sir Havilland de Sulsmarez and Judge Skinner Turner. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared as Crown Advocate and Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the appellant.

The appeal was based on the claim of misdirection as to the intent to murder and omission to put the case for

Cardodo Is Appointed Premier In Portugal

Barreto Minister Of Foreign Affairs, Gaspar Minister For Colonies

(Reuter's Service)

Lisbon, June 29.—A new cabinet has been formed Senhor S. Cardodo as Premier, Senhor Barreto as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senhor Gaspar Minister for the Colonies.

NO BRITISH PROPOSALS MADE CONCERNING TIBET

Suggestions For Settlement Of Trouble, Reuter's Learns, Were Made By China

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 5.—With reference to the statements recently appearing in the press of the Far East regarding certain demands which are alleged to have been made by Great Britain on China with regard to Tibet, Reuter's Agency learns from the British Legation and the Waichiaopu that there is absolutely no truth in these rumors.

The facts of the mater are that in response to an invitation from Great Britain to China to take steps to bring this long-standing frontier dispute with the Tibetans to an end, certain proposals for the settlement of this question were recently made, not by Great Britain but by China.

These proposals are now being examined by the British Government, whose only object in the matter is, as friendly middle-man, to assist China and Tibet in coming to an agreement for the restoration of their former friendly positions and in arriving at a stable settlement of the boundary question which will be equally acceptable to both parties and conductive to the peace of Central Asia. China on her part is also anxious for a settlement of this question. She is unable to ratify the Treaty drawn up at Simla in 1913, but if some modification of the frontier then laid down can be secured through the good offices of Great Britain she will be very willing to come to an agreement.

Cardinal Mercier Has Thanksgiving Service

Event Of Signing Of Peace Is Observed In Brussels With Royalty Attending

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, June 29.—A national thanksgiving service was celebrated this morning by Cardinal Mercier in the presence of their Majesties, the ministers and the diplomats and large enthusiastic crowds.

PEKING ASKS POWERS TO LIFT ARMS EMBARGO

One Reason Advanced Is That Ministry Has Contracted For Munitions With Japanese

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 2.—A note from the Chinese Foreign Office to the Foreign Diplomatic body under date of July 25 suggests that the international agreement on the arms embargo should be now considered closed. This agreement, formally acceded to on May 5, 1919, pledged the foreign powers to prevent their nationals from shipping arms consigned to China, and was an outgrowth of the conversations between Japan and America beginning in March of the same year.

The present note, which has not yet been answered, states that the cause of the embargo are now removed, and that arms should now be shipped into China for the following reasons:

1. That on the date of the sending of the note, China was still officially at war.

2. That arms might be needed to contravene the Bolshevist menace in the Northwest provinces.

3. That no further war between the North and South in China was likely. (It was to prevent civil strife that the embargo was put on).

4. That the Ministry of War has completed a contract with the Mitsubishi Co. (Japanese) for the delivery of military supplies.

This astonishing last reason is sufficiently impressive by itself to show that the real reason apparent for the lifting of the embargo is that Japan, whose controversial spirit caused the agreement of May 5, has tired of the arrangement for some reason and wishes once more to ship arms to China. It is necessary to remember that the embargo was first suggested by the American Government in fall of 1918; that the suggestion was not carried out; that between then and May 1 Japanese nationals delivered arms to the value of Y.15,000,000 to the Chinese; that in March they disclosed the contract of an American firm to supply cartridges to China and asked for an explanation from the American Legation of such action of the part of an American firm. The American Legation replied that since the agreement suggested by America had not been acceded to formally no one was bound by it. Thereupon negotiations were begun for an arms embargo agreement, which was finally acceded to by the Diplomatic corps in Peking.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

A mass meeting of the various interests in Peking was held at the Government University Thursday to formulate plans for the future as a result of China's refusal to sign the treaty of peace. Resolutions were passed to give a vote of confidence to the Chinese peace delegates in Paris, to circularise the world with the reasons of China's refusal and explain that China refused on account of the Shantung clause alone and not for any other motive.

The meeting also decided to urge the Government to secure the return of the Shantung rights and the cancellation of the secret treaties at once and to plan to redeem the railway rights in Shantung. The conclusion of internal peace was also urged.

The cablegram sent by the Cabinet to Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang was most encouraging. It inquired about the attitude of the Allies towards the refusal of China to sign the treaty of peace and the proposal of the delegation as to what is the best to be done next.

In view of the gravity of the diplomatic situation, the Central Government Friday circulated the provinces with a telegram inviting them to express their views on the question in order to formulate plans for the future.

The Cabinet has telegraphed to the seven administrative councillors of the Southwest that in view of the serious diplomatic situation internal peace should be concluded at once in order to present a united front in foreign affairs. They are requested to ask Mr. Tang Shao-yi to amend his peace terms so that the conference may be resumed.

The peace commission attached to the office of the President will still be in charge of Mr. Chien Nung-hsun, the former Premier.

Mr. Tien Wen-li, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has cancelled his leave and is attending his office as usual.

General Liu Tzun-hou of Szechuen has telegraphically requested the remittance of $2,000,000 worth of government bonds issued in the eighth year of the republic. The Cabinet has referred the matter to the Ministry of Finance.

The report that certain Allied ministers have protested against China's action in Paris is emphatically denied. The envoys are non-committal.

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One-Way Traffic Rule Modified By Council

Vehicles Other Than Barrows And Handcarts May Go Both Ways Tomorrow

Partial resumption of two-way traffic on the roads which have been given over to the single-way flow of vehicles for the past two months, is announced by the Municipal Council, to take affect beginning tomorrow.

The highways referred to are Szechuen and Kiangse Roads between Peking Road and Avenue Edward VII and the announcement states that the regulations will be withdrawn except as regards wheelbarrow and handcart traffic. Szechuen Road, however, will be closed to all vehicular traffic except traffic proceeding from North to South until the completion of road repairs now under way.

"PRICELESS"

is a popular way of describing anything which has proved to be of exceptional value, and may therefore be employed to describe that old and favourite preparation—Beecham's Pills. The ever-increasing army of men and women who have experience of this excellent medicine generally use some such phrase as "priceless" or "Worth a guinea a box" when speaking of Beecham's Pills. This is certainly high praise. But it is well-merited. Beecham's Pills have proved, times out of number, to be a "priceless" preparation in the treatment of digestive ailments. They bring relief; they safeguard the health; they effect remarkable cures. All who suffer in any way from biliousness, sick headache, constipation, impaired appetite, and the resulting loss of energy and want of tone should take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

NOTICE

TO THE MOTORING PUBLIC

We have secured the services of Mr. F. C. Eitter as from July 1st, 1919, as Service Manager of the K.T.C. GARAGE 21 Foochow Road.

We are now prepared to undertake any class of repair work, painting, or body-building, and can guarantee satisfaction to our clients.

THE KLAUBER TRADING CORP RATION

Owning and Operating the K.T.C. GARAGE.

ATTENTION

All That You Want

in your office during leisure moments, or after a meal, is to enjoy a good cigarette.

But the only way to get a genuine Egyptian hand-made cigarette is to insist on getting our

K. & G. Melkonian's Cigarettes

from Cairo, Egypt, newly received by parcels post. These cigarettes are carefully blended with "Xanthie-and-Cavalla tobacco-leaves and thus are fully equal to the high-class brand "Tatly-Sert" of the Regie-Ottoman.

Put up in three distinctive brands:

"Amon-Re," "Horus" and "Prince"

Distributors:
Tabaqueria-Filipina
I. Shainin & Co.
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Outport orders solicited and promptly executed to any Summer Resort in China, by
M. A. Loubeh
Sole Agent for China
31 Whangpoo Road

To Our British Readers: An Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

from being printed that men desire ardently enough shall be printed. Was ever a system more ridigly repressive than Tsarist Russia's? And did the police and the Black Hundred and the spies prevent Tolstoi's books from coming into the hands of Russians, or the pamphlets of the Nihilists? Did Germany even during the military dictatorship of the war succeed in keeping pacifist and anti-militarist pamphlets and American propaganda from coming into the hands of the Germans, even German soldiers? Did it ever succeed in suppassing La Libre Belgique? Can the Municipal Council succeed in doing it here? Here, especially, among people whose first characteristic is their secretiveness and of whose ways foreigners know nothing and can know nothing?

Fourth, even if the Council's proposal were necessary, even if it could be made effective, is it advisable? The long roll of history stands for evidence that repression breeds only the opposite extreme violence. Everywhere in the world where there has been the stronges suppression of freedom of speech there has been the wildest of revolutionary sentiment, and that sentiment, when once it has burst through repression, as burst through it inevitably must, has taken the most violent and repulsive form: Russia, Germany, Austria—contemporary examples. You cannot pu clamps on ideas, especially on wrong ideas. Those fester best i the dark. They dry and wither in the light. Censorship has proved the weakest weapon in the world. Freedom of speech is the stoutes pillar of order. It always has been. It always will be. Even in China.

What, then, can be the excuse for such a measure as the Council asks you to approve? What can be gained by it? Why should you vote for it? It is repulsive to your best traditions. It is unnecessary. It is ineffective. It breeds worse than it prevents.

But most of all, in the name of those principles for which you and we stand, which we inherited from you, and which is our proudest common inheritance, in the name of those guaranties of freedom that we pride ourselves distinguish the Anglo-Saxon civilisation, THE CHINA PRESS appeals to you.

Go to the ratepayers' meeting!

Defeat that by-law!

News Brevities

A coolie was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of a brass pounding cap belonging to the British gunboat Gnat. Another coolie was charged as being one of several thieves who recently stole a quantity of clothing from the same vessel. The case was remanded a week.

* * *

A schoolmaster named Tsz Sanbing appeared before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with endangering the public safety by allowing the exhibition of inflammatory handbills on premises at 51 Bubbling Well Road. There will be a further hearing next Saturday.

* * *

Three Chinese shopkeepers were fined $2 each for allowing the display of illustrated posters likely to endanger the peace of the Settlement.

* * *

A Chinese, who fell from a tram car on The Bund near Foochow Road at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, died at the Shautung Road Hospital 12 hours later.

CONSORTIUM ATTACKED BY PEKING INTERESTS

Pro-Japanese Official Clique Through Organs Vigorously Oppose Project

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 2.—The Central Government has today cabled to chief delegate Lu Cheng-hsiang at Paris, instructing him to transmit to Peking without delay a full telegraphic report on the Consortium, with a statement of the provisions by which it is to be governed and an outline of its proposed plan of action. The Government's cable to Lu says that there is strong opposition to the Consortium in certain influential political and financial quarters in Peking, and that this opposition is based on the seven provisions as telegraphed to the Government by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Washington last week.

Ever since the publication last week of the seven provisions and of our correspondent's interview with the American Minister regarding the Consortium, the opponents of the Allied plan for financing China have done what they could to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction with the proposed plan of the Consortium. The Anfuites, militarists and representatives of the Tsao Ju-lin-Communications clique have been working directly and through their friends in financial and railway circles to arouse opposition to the plan in the Government itself; and in the meantime their press, headed by the Kung Yen Pao and the Ching Tsin Shih Pao, has been publishing daily attacks upon the Consortium, as well as upon those who conceived at and those who defend it.

Vigorous Attack In Press

The Ching Tsin Shin Pao, after the Kung Yen Pao the leading organ of Anfu-Militarist-Chiaotung opinion in Peking, published the American Minister's views on the new Consortium in full and appended to them some lengthy editorial comment of its own. This paper professes to believe that the American Minister's interview was designed to throw sand in the eyes of the unwary; that, in other words, the Consortium is a deep-laid plan by which the Allies, and more especially the United States, wish to deprive China of her right to national political development by tieing her hand and foot industrially and commercially. It regards the Consortium plan and the American Minister's exposition of it as a sugar-coated pill, which will be bitter to swallow after its thin surface has been licked off, and says that no intelligent man will put faith in the shallow platitudes offered by the Minister. The editor of the Ching Tsin Shih Pao concludes by expressing the hope that there will be found in China plenty of men to rally to the country's cause and defend her political, industrial and financial rights against the plausible and selfish aims of the new Consortium. No real Chinese, he says, can believe in the sincerity of the plan.

The attack upon the Consortium from these sources comes at a time when the Government has been working out a reply to Parliament on the unification and commercialisation of railways plan. This latter plan, which is in its nature closely related to the actual operation of the Consortium plan as now provided for, has met with the strong opposition of the Anfu parliamentary majority from the very beginning; and recently Parliament addressed an interpellation to the Government covering the three following points: (1) What is the attitude of the Government towards the memorandum of the British and Chinese Corporation to the Paris Conference, proposing the conversion of all of China's railway loans into one big, joint loan, with a view to centralising the management of the country's railways in an Allied Railway Board? (2) Does the Government intend to redeem all the British railway loans by refunding the $40,000,000 owed to Great Britain? (3) Why has the Government renewed the contract of the American railway adviser, J. E. Baker, who was the promoter of the railway unification plan?

Reply Of Government

To the first point the Government has now replied that it does not favor the plan of placing all of the country's railways under joint, foreign control and states that it has already instructed its delegation at Paris to inform the Conference that this plan is not acceptable to China. As for the second point, the Government states that it is not in a position at present to redeem foreign railway loans, but that it has instructed the Ministry of Finance to devise means for their early redemption in order that foreign nations may have no pretext for interfering in Chinese railway management. In regard to the third question, the Government has replied to Parliament that Adviser Baker did bring up the proposal for the unification and commercialisation of the Chinese railways in the form of advice but that this proposal was merely an exposition of his theory of how China's railways should be managed.

The Ministry of Communications, which now as before is hand and glove with the reactionary military clique, has thus succeeded for the present in forcing the Government to object to the unification of China's railways. Its objections to this plan have been repeated too often to require further explanation or comment, and the one vital feature of the situation is that the Government has so far yielded to the attack of the Ministry and its supporters. Friends of the railway plan, and with it the new Consortium, state that the Government's present stand on the railways will inevitably endanger the realisation of the Consortium plan, the two schemes for the rehabilitation of China's communications system and national and industrial finance being too closely allied to each other for them to be dealt with either separately or on a different basis.

Immediate Loan Needed

These persons suggest as the best way out of the difficulty and as a guarantee for the success of the Consortium that the Allied banking groups give the Government concrete evidence of their intentions to loan money to China by making a loan for current administrative expenses without delay, and even before the final Consortium agreement has been signed. They say that this will not only free the Chinese Government of serious financial embarrassment, but will likewise give the Consortium group a moral hold that will be effective in the conclusion of final negotiations. It is further pointed out that, failing such a loan, the Government will soon be forced to borrow money from any source from which funds are obtainable; and that such financial support will be forthcoming if the interests which have money to lend can see their way to undermining the Consortium plan through a further financial stranglehold on the Chinese Government.

Band Concert Tomorrow

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

March—Decisions ..... Brown.
Overture—La Casa Ladra ... Rossini.
Waltz—Revel of the Roses .....Rolfe.
Selection—The Tales of Hoffmann Offenbach.
(a) One Step—Some Shape ..... Cobb.
(b) Fox Trot—Hang-Over Blues Gordon.
Selection—Furs and Frills .....Horin.

A. de KATOEN,
Conductor-in-Charge.

The public performance arranged to take place in the Race Club enclosure during this week, will be given on Friday, July 11, at 9 p.m., instead of on Tuesday, July 8, as advertised. The public performance on the last named date will be given in the Public Garden at 9 p.m.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 26.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that the market is not so robust, the fall in price being due to an abatement of the China demand. Shanghai exchange is 5/3½.

POOTOO

WEEK END - TRIPS - WEEK END

$25 ROUND TRIP $25

including all meals

The S. S. HSIN NING SHAO

will leave Shanghai EVERY FRIDAY, commencing JULY 11th, 1919, at 5 p.m. arriving in Shanghai Monday, 5 a.m.

THE LAST TRIP

will be

AUGUST 8th, providing sufficient passengers book.

Early application for State Rooms, etc. should be made to

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THE INTERIOR OF YOUR HOME

Is Where Architectural Beauty and Harmony Make Their Strongest and Most Intimate Appeal.

Therein You Indulge the Sentiment of House Furnishing.

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Furniture Makers and Interior Decorators

(FOUNDED 1804)

The Firm with Built Reputation

SHOWROOMS 9 Bub Well Rd. *TELEPHONE* Central 1710

No real Milk Problem in Hot Weather.

MILKMAID

STERILIZED MILK

Ready For Drinking

DIRECTIONS

Just rub the lid to clean it perfectly, punch two holes, pour out.

N.B. It is better to pour out from the height of the shoulder to allow the air to affect the milk a little, and thus remove any suggestion of canned flavor.

In Sickness and Convalescence it is the safest milk.
Ready for drinking whenever needed at any time, in any weather, anywhere.
Absolutely Sterilized, and yet with the fresh flavor of full cream dairy milk.

Sold at all the Stores

Price in Shanghai $1 for 5 cans

If there is any difficulty in securing "Milkmaid Sterilized."

'phone or write to Milkmaid Depot, 8 Nanking Road, Shanghai (3297 Central) stating name of Grocery supplier.

Tear-off Reminder

Buy
Milkmaid
Sterilized Milk
$1 for 5 cans.

PEKING SEEKS TO REOPEN CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI

President Hsu Encountering Difficulty, However, In Task Of Naming Chief Delegate

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 2.—With the revival of active interest in the domestic peace situation and the reopening of the Shanghai Peace Conference the President has been working hard to persuade Chu Chi-chien, the chief delegate from the North to the recent Shanghai Conference, once more to head the Northern delegation at Shanghai. Chu has, however, persistently refused to have any further connection with the country's domestic peace problem; and President Hsu has now given up hope of making use of Chu's services.

To replace Chu the President has so far had but one man in view namely, the late Premier, Chien Neng-hsun. Hsu regards Chien Neng-hsun as a man of sound Northern political ideals, yet with moderate tendencies and imbued with pacific and constitutional principles. Chien's name has accordingly been suggested to the Southern delegates, and the Government has now received a reply from the South that Chien will be acceptable to them in the capacity of chief delegate from the North.

The appointment is now entirely up to Chien, and here the difficulty has so far rested. Chien has no desire to re-enter active political life, and the problems that Chu Chi-chien had to meet at the last Shanghai Conference have made Chien wary of attempting to fill his shoes. On the other hand Chien is the only acceptable man whom the North can at present produce for the place, and it is believed in official circles here that President Hsu will ultimately succeed in convincing him that he must accept the post at Shanghai as a matter of patriotism.

Word from Shanghai to the Government regarding the Conference shows that the two Northern delegates, Wang and Chang, have already arrived there and have begun preliminary negotiations with Tang Shao-yi and the other Southern delegates. These conversations have dealt with forms of procedure relative to the reopening of the Conference and with the Northern objection to the Eight Demands of the South at the end of the last Conference. The two Northern delegates have stated that the North still takes the stand that these demands are unacceptable and have requested that the South modify them. To this request, according to reports received by the Peking Government, the Southern delegates have replied favorably in principle, stating that they were assured of the desire of the Southern Government to meet the North in all respect compatible with the welfare of the country and its own dignity.

The Peking Government is optimistic about the domestic peace situation, which it regards as favorable and having every possibility of reaching an early and a satisfactory solution.

CANTON ORDERS ARREST OF MR. LIANG CHI-CHIAO

The arrest of Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, was ordered and the confiscation of his property in the Constitutionalist provinces approved by a resolution passed by the joint session of the Canton Parliament June 2, according to the latest official gazette published by the Southwest authorities.

The session was devoted to the inquiry of the conduct of Liang at the Paris conference. Charges of treason in interfering with the diplomatic policy of Dr. Wellington Koo and Dr. C. T. Wang and by attempting to muzzle the publication of the Sino-Japanese secret treaties. The majority of the parliamentarians favored a conviction and the Canton Government was requested to negotiate with the Peking French Minister for the extradition of Liang from Paris.

Mokanshan News Notes

Mokanshan, July 3.—In spite of the continued rainy weather the season at Mokanshan can be said to have opened. Last Sunday there was held the first service of the season in the church. The building was perhaps a third full.

Most of the damage done to houses by the storm early in May seem to have been repaired. One householder, however, Mr. W. A. Estes, has had a small fire which did slight damage to the floor of his house.

The Library was opened June 28 under a new plan, it now being open every day, except Sunday, from nine o'clock till noon, instead of only three days a week as last year. Sixty new books for children as well as a number of new novels, and several more serious books have been added since last season. A student of Hangchow College is in charge of the library under the Library Committee.

It must be confessed that the new transportation arrangements have not been working smoothly. The new plan is to turn over the whole matter of transportation from Hangchow Settlement (Konzonchiao) to the mountain to a Chinese company. Possibly the company has undertaken a job too large for it, or possibly the responsible Chinese heads have not been giving the matter such close supervision as they should, or perhaps the head men have taken too large a commission for themselves which has caused the coolies to go Bolshevik. The discharged Rest House keeper of last year is said to have a finger in the pie also.

The ignorance or carelessness of some foreign visitors has also added to the confusion, for it is reported that some having through railway tickets from Shanghai have had four bearers per chair, when according to the rule they should have had only two or three, with the result that others have been quite unable to get chair-bearers and have been compelled to stay at the Rest House all night without either bedding or mosquito nets.

It is hoped that with the arrival of the Chairman of the Transportation Committee on the mountain matters will be much improved, and that when the new organisation has had time to "find itself" it may not be necessary for a missionary to give so much time and close personal attention to the work.

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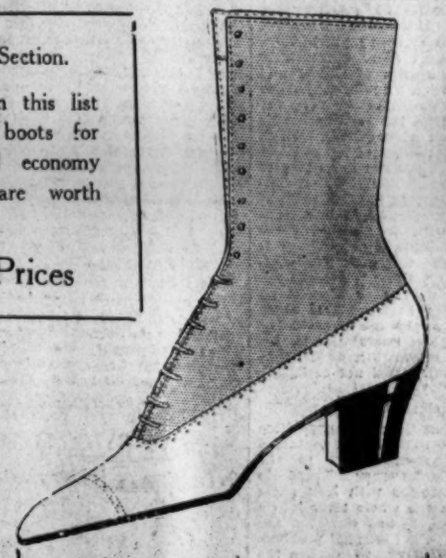

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Shanghai Harbor Problem Being Discussed In London

Writer Compares Advantages Of Shanghai And Tsingtau As World Port; Cable Delays Irritate British Business Men

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

London, May 19.—Possible developments in regard to the Port of Shanghai are discussed at considerable length in the current issue of the Board of Trade Journal, the official organ of the Department. It is pointed out that the natural advantages of Tsingtau, captured from Germany early in the war, are plainly apparent to those who desire to see Shanghai converted into a "world-harbor." Moreover, the question is of first-rate international interest, because, in the opinion of the Journal, "it is becoming clear that the Far Eastern terminus of the future trans-continental railway system, with which all the European and Western Asian lines will be connected, must be either Shanghai or Tsingtau. The shipping lines from the Pacific coast of America and those passing through the Panama Canal will tend to concentrate upon the principal Chinese port, and this port, from geographical circumstances, will be either Tsingtau or Shanghai."

The writer compares the relative advantages of both places—Tsingtau, with its deep water approach; Shanghai, "tucked away up a small river, the Whangpoo," and with the south channel barred for 30 miles by the "Fairy Flats." But on the other hand, while Tsingtau is better placed as a seaport, it has no water communication with the interior of China, and must depend upon its railways; while Shanghai "by means of the Yangtsze and its tributaries has good access by water to a rich river basin which supports a population of 180 millions of Chinese." Therefore according to the Board of Trade specialist, developing his argument, "if Shanghai can be artificially transformed into a first-class harbor with deep sea approach its natural advantage of position at the doorway of the rich Yangtsze Valley will outweigh the natural advantage of Tsingtau as already an open deep water harbor. "The trade interests of Shanghai are so extensive, and of such great importance to this country, that its position as the premier port of China will not be lightly relinquished!"

Main Factor Obscured

It is held that the public opposition at Shanghai to the proposal contained in the Heidenstam Report to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board—to close the Whangpoo with lock gates and transform the whole river into a continuous harbor—has obscured the main factor in the Shanghai problem. This factor is how to deepen the "Fairy Flats," which bar access to the open sea. For obviously there is small use in a harbor without deep water access.

With Tsingtau as an imminent competitor with Shanghai for the position of a "world-harbor" it is urged that the questions here dealt with must be seriously considered in the immediate future. That, at all events, is the opinion of the Journal, which quotes with approval the view of Mr. W. F. Tyler, Coast Inspector to the Imperial Maritime Customs, to the effect that all the physical factors should be examined upon which depend the conversion of Shanghai into a first-class seaport. He considers that an immediate investigation should be undertaken, and a solution of Shanghai's problem discovered. Investigations are in fact, as you are of course well aware, now being carried out by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. The result will be awaited with profound interest, not only in China but in this country as well.

The China Consortium

An announcement respecting Chinese loans, to which the widest publicity has been given within the last few days, based on reports from Paris, requires explanation. The statement was that a new agreement had been made for carrying out the China Consortium already sanctioned by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan.

The actual position appears to be that, while certain banking groups in the United States, France, and Japan have been formed and granted an exclusive privilege in each country for placing loans in China in future, the specific furtherance of the scheme for a Consortium is held up by difficulties encountered in London in forming a British banking group acceptable to our Foreign Office. This hitch is understood to be the reason for a visit paid by Sir Charles Addis, representing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Paris last week.

In financial quarters in the City here is decided opposition to the composition of a banking group which shall enjoy the monopoly of an "exclusive privilege" in China: indeed early in April the Foreign Office were informed that such an arrangement was not feasible. The whole scheme for a Consortium as approved by the Governments of the four Powers depends entirely upon that, and therefore for the time being it is uncertain whether it can be proceeded with.

An integral part of the scheme was that all options now held by the Allies (chiefly in Japanese hands) should be pooled among the members of the proposed Consortium.

Cable Delays

The scandalous delays in the cable service to the Near and Far East still continue. A slight improvement which was brought about recently, following urgent representations to the Board of Trade and the Postmaster General, has vanished, and matters are as bad as ever they were.

As an example, I hear of an instance where a big business house cabled to one of their travelers in Hongkong to proceed to Japan, but the cable took a fortnight to reach its destination, and the man had left for England before it arrived. In another case on April 16, a quantity of steel plates were offered for shipment to the Far East in May. The firm on your side replied accepting the offer, but the message was not received until May 10, with the result that business was no longer possible owing to an advance in price which had taken place in the meantime. To cable back asking for a higher price would be useless, as an answer would not be obtained till the middle of June, when the price might not be any longer a business proposition.

It is satisfactory to know that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is again taking the matter up with the Board of Trade. The Chamber has been pegging away at it for months. In a letter dated May 15, the President points out that the removal of restrictions on trade and the abrogation of Black Lists of foreign houses are advantages that are neutralised by "the really hopeless position of the cable service between this country and the Far East." He suggests that an aerial service might be arranged to connect up cables out of repair, and asks whether the censorship of business cables cannot now be relaxed.

I understand that pressure is to be applied on the Government if there is not a speedy improvement in regard to this most vital question of cable messages. It is futile to appeal to the business community to speed up production, and "get busy" as the Americans say, with overseas trade while Government Departments are permitted to monopolise the cables to the serious injury of the commercial interests of the country.

The Cotton Tour Proposal

At the time of writing the Oversea Trade Department have not made up their minds whether the proposed Cotton Mission to the Far East and the United States will start or not. As you know, the idea is to send out a mission fully representative of the Cotton trade, including employers' and operatives' organisations and distributors, to inquire into the export trade in cotton textiles from the United Kingdom, and to recommend the steps which should be taken for its preservation and extension. The tour, which would occupy about nine months, would be under Government auspices.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons (May 15) Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said he hoped it would be possible, with the co-operation of the cotton industry, to arrange for the despatch of the mission. It would not be possible, however, to give the mission authority to negotiate agreements on the part of the Government. He added, however, that it was quite possible negotiations might come later.

It may be noted that the Manchester Guardian, the great organ of the cotton industry, is somewhat critical of the proposal. What is the good of an inquiry such as is proposed? it asks, and other hints that it will not be worth the expense to the country. The paper adds: "There is, perhaps, some justification for studying the Dutch East Indies, China and the Straits Settlements as markets, but to suppose that there are great possibilities in those countries which have not been explored is to assume that Manchester merchants are inefficient, and the public should have some evidence of that before they are asked to believe it."

The Chinese Post Office

"The Chinese Post Office," was the title of a lecture given before the China Society at the School of Oriental Studies by Mr. J. P. Donovan, the chairman being Mr. Byron Brenan, C. M. G., who was Consul-General for several years at Shanghai till his retirement in 1901, and previously held official positions at Peking, Hankow, and Tientsin. Mr. Donovan conceded to the Government Courier Service in China an antiquity of 3,000 years; and he had a good word to say for the private "letter-hongs," who did their work well, but will disappear in time before the competition of the national institution.

The fact was noted that the idea of a postal service on Western lines was projected by Sir Robert Hart in 1861, but it was not until 30 years later that the national Post Office was established. The lecturer expressed regret that the intention to establish a national Post Office was not included in the Chefoo Convention of 1876, because if that had been done there would have been no alien post offices in China today. In this connection he said:

"The aggresive policy of Germany cannot be accounted for in any other way than that she was determined to make preparations for the time when not only Tsingtau, but the whole of the Shantung province would be included among Germany's possessions. She not only built a commodious and imposing post office at Shanghai in order to handle a comparatively small amount of mail matter, but opened post offices in other Treaty Ports where there were very few Germans, as at Ichang, where there was only one, and he was in charge of the German Post Office."

In a discussion which followed the chairman said one thing that impressed him was that the proportion of registered letters in China was 10 percent, "a figure that seemed exceedingly high, and suggested the insecurity of the service."

Personal

Mr. Leslie S. Greenhill and Mr. Walter J. Hill, both of Hongkong, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute at a meeting held under the presidency of Sir Godfrey Lagden, K. C. M. G.

The marriage of Mr. Alan Miller Cobbett and Miss Muriel Peel Clough, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Peel Clough, of Shanghai, took place on May 7, at Ringway Church, Cheshire.

Captain Percy Withers, who joined the Navy in 1899, and is an ex-gunnery officer, has been appointed to the command of the light cruiser Colombo, China Squadron.

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The Man Who Sailed For The North Pole

Not one man in a hundred believed that Hawker and Grieve lived, yet they were "lost" less than a week. It was years before the Swedish government gave up hope of finding Salomon August Andree, scientist and explorer, who started from Dane Island, near Spitzbergen, on July 11, 1897, on a balloon quest of the North Pole.

His big balloon "Le Pole Nord" never has been found; nor have the three adventurers who tried to find the top of the world on the wings of friendly air currents. The recent Hawker-Grieve episode contributed to the history of aerial exploration recalls Andree's flight, and The Kansas City Star says:

"Both the expedition of Andree and his companions and that of Hawker and Grieve were born of the same spirit of forlorn hope—a willingness to dare death with a slender chance of achieving a great adventure. A short time before Andree made his flight he was asked what would happen if contrary currents caught his bag and dropped him down in the Polar seas, and he answered:

"'Well, I guess, in that case I'll drown.' And when his will was opened, according to his own instructions, three years after his departure, it was found he had sailed away on his aerial voyage with a presentiment of death. When Hawker was asked, before his flight, whether he expected to get any sleep on his trip across the ocean, he said: 'Perhaps not, but I may get a long sleep at the end of it.'

His Own Ideas

"Andree was not only a balloonist of unusual skill, but he was also a scientist and a member of the Swedish International Polar Expedition of 1882 and 1883, and was well acquainted with the difficulties and dangers of polar expeditions. He had his own ideas about reaching the then unachieved goal of the ages and had given years of study to the feasibility of using the air instead of the ice-bound seas and lands as a shorter and speedier route to the Pole. He had observed that at certain seasons of the year a steady current of air floated toward the north country. Would it not be easier, then, asked Andree, for a well equipped balloon to set sail in this current of air, float over the Pole, descend and take observations and then wait for a southern current to return to a waiting world? This, it will be remembered, was in the days when airplanes and even dirigible balloons were yet in the embryonic stage of experimentation.

"The necessary funds for Andree's expedition were furnished by King Oscar II of Sweden and some private subscribers. The balloon, named Le Pole Nord, was manufactured with great care by M. Lachambre of Paris. It was made of three thicknesses of varnished silk, the sack seventy-five feet in length, while the car and observation platform gave an additional length of twenty-two feet below. The basket was made of wicker-work, lined with silk to keep out the wind. It was five feet deep and six and a half in diameter, and was designed for a sleeping apartment, one of the aeronauts to occupy it at a time. The steering apparatus consisted of two parts, the sails and guide ropes, the former suspended from a ring outside the guide ropes. The sails were rigged from a bamboo yard arm and the steering was to be done by tacking as a boat attacked on the water."

There were months of waiting on Dane Island, near Spitzbergen, for a favorable southern wind and then—"the three daring sailors of the air cut loose the balloon from its moorings Sunday, July 11, 1897. At the very start it seemed that disaster was about to overtake the venture. The balloon floated low and sluggishly before a south wind, then suddenly, without apparent cause, it dipped down and almost touched the sea. Ballast was frantically flung from the basket and in a few minutes the balloon shot upward and it was not long before it was lost to sight beyond the serrated range of icy mountains that rose as a barrier between Spitzbergen and the distant goal of the adventurers 617 miles away in the heart of the frozen Northland. From that hour to the present nothing was ever seen of the balloon or its occupants and only unverified rumors have ever come back to account for the probable fate of the three brave men who placed honor and glory above the fear of death.

"As a means of communication, Andree had carried with him several carrier pigeons and a number of specially constructed aerial buoys to which were attached cylinders in which messages could be inclosed and sealed. Four days after Andree had sailed a carrier pigeon was shot on board the whaler Aiken in the North Sea, carrying the following message in Andree's handwriting:

"'July 13, 12:30 o'clock noon. Latitude, 82 degrees, 2 minutes; longitude, 15 degrees, 5 minutes, East. Good speed eastward, 10 degrees to south. All well on board. This is the third pigeon post.

'ANDREE.'

"This message indicated that in forty-four hours after starting the balloon had only made 187 miles of the 617 necessary to complete the trip to the Pole. No other pigeon message was ever received. September 9 one of the aerial buoys, a large one called the North Pole Buoy, as it was destined to be dropped when the goal was reached, was found by the master of a Norwegian sloop off the shore of King Charles Land, but no trace of any document was found in the cylinder when it was opened at Stockholm. From this fact it was believed by the experts that all the buoys had been dropped overboard as ballast."

The Search

More than a year elapsed before the Swedish government equipped and sent out three searching expeditions, but no physical traces of the missing aeronauts ever were found. Rumors were followed to their sources, with no tangible results.

Concluding:

"Twice it was reported that Andree's body had been found, but neither of the statements was substantiated. In July, 1902, a circumstantial story was received from a Church of England clergyman named Doctor Farlies, on his arrival in Winnipeg, after a sojourn at York Factory, a Hudson Bay post in Northwest British Territory. He stated that it was currently rumored in the north country that about the year 1897 a tribe of Esquimaus that lived about 1,800 miles north of York Factory saw the Andree balloon alight on a plain of snow. Three men emerged from the balloon, which the Esquimaus called a 'great white house that descended from the sky.' One of them fired off a gun and then the natives fell upon the three explorers and killed them. These reports were followed up by tracing parties sent out by Alston Churchill, and after two years the investigators came back with partial confirmation of the rumors.

Traces

"Traces of the balloonist, it was said, were followed for hundreds of miles, but it was impossible to find the tribe that was supposed to have killed them. The matter was thought important enough for a report to the Swedish government.

"Later, in 1909, a similar report was brought back from the Canadian hinterlands by a priest, Father Torquotile, who had traveled extensively among the Esquimaus of the North and who spoke their language. The Esquimaus, he said, had often told him that years before three white men had descended from an Oimiak (one of the large Esquimau boats) out of the sky and that they were in a starving condition. None of the white men, the Equimaus said, was then alive, and the big Oimiak had been torn to pieces and used in various ways by the members of the tribe.

"The Swedish government, however, gave little credence to these stories, though it offered a reward for the production of any evidence which could be identified as the property of the ill-fated aeronauts or as part of the wreckage of their balloon."

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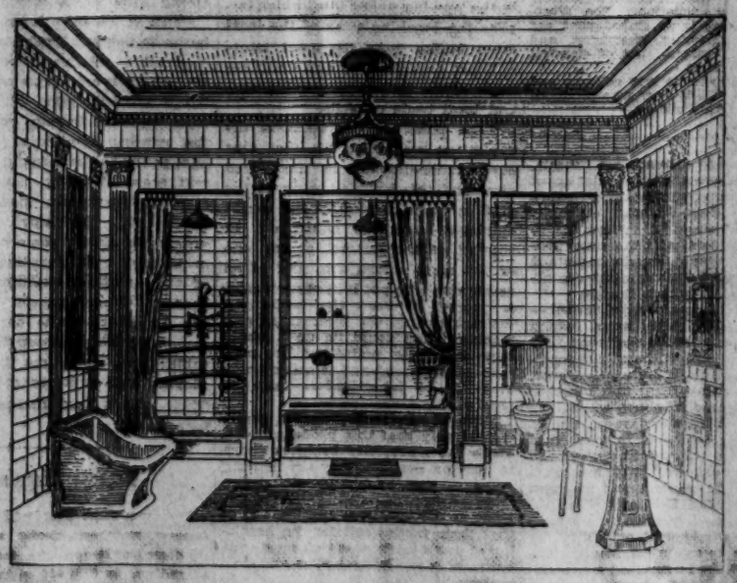

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BIRTH.

DIVERS: On July 5th, 1919, at No. 35 Darroch Road, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Divers, a son. 24340

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Children's Service. 10:30 p.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Hymns 291, 217, 172; Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong; Hymns 269, 194, 21. Preacher: The Dean. Five minutes before the hour of every service worshippers may sit in any unoccupied seat.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Preacher: Rev. . E. Seward.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Service of Thanksgiving for Peace. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Te Deum; Anthem, "How lovely are the messengers," (Mendelssohn). 12 noon, Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject; "Heredity;" Chant 30; Hymns 645, 375, 38, 693.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: morning at 11 by Rev. C. G. Sparham. Evening at 6 by Rev. D. F. Pike.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at 21 Nanking Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Is Prussia's Overlordship In Germany Ended?

Prospect Of A New Alignment, With Majority Power Resting In States That Were Formerly Overwhelmed By Prussian Numerical Preponderance

(*New York Times*)

BESIDES crushing the Germany of yesterday, in which Prussia was dominant, the war may have broken for all time Prussia's power to dominate the Germany of tomorrow. The inhabitants of the kingdom which breathed into the entire German people its spirit of arrogance and lust of world dominion, already shorn of military prestige by humiliating defeat, may soon find themselves outnumbered by the population of the other German States as overwhelmingly as the Prussians outnumbered the rest of the Germans when they led the way to national disaster in the Summer of 1914.

For it was not alone Prussia's cult of efficiency and aggressive militarism that gave her the hegemony in Germany. Her population surpassed that of all the other component parts of the German Empire in the proportion of 8 to 5. The second most important State of the empire, Bavaria, had a population of less than one-fifth that of Prussia. Secure in her commanding position, Prussia laid down conditions at the formation of the empire in 1871 which practically bound Germany to her hand and foot. The King of Prussia became ex officio German Emperor, and, with Germany thus in their grasp, it was small wonder that the Prussians inoculated all the other Germans with their craving for world power.

Should matters remain unchanged in Germany as regards relative proportions of population it would be more than probable that Prussia might once more assert her hegemony, even though divested of the glittering trappings of militarism to which she owed so much of her importance. But it looks as if there might be marked change, one that will work havoc with Prussia's rulership, provided the new German State is to be democratic and its component parts privileged to vote like the peoples of other democracies.

Prussia's population at the close of the war was, roughly, 40,000,000. All the rest of the States composing the old German Empire had a total population of about 25,000,000. In other words, Prussia's population was to that of the rest of Germany as 8 to 5. Of the territories to be taken from Germany by the terms of the peace treaty every one except Alsace-Lorraine is a part of Prussia. Shorn of these territories—West Prussia, Posen, part of Silesia, Northern Schleswig—Prussia will lose something like 6,000,000 inhabitants. This will bring her total population down to 34,000,000.

Alsace-Lorraine's population of about 2,000,000 must be deducted from the total population of non-Prussian Germany, which will thus be reduced from 24,000,000 to 22,000,000.

We now have, therefore, a Prussia with a total population of 34,000,000 and a non-Prussian Germany with a total population of 22,000,000. Prussia, in other words, still surpasses the total population of the rest of Germany in the proportion of 17 to 11—a comfortable preponderance, despite her losses due to the peace treaty.

But take a peep inside Prussia and find just how she is made up.

The kingdom of the Hohenzollerns has grown step by step through ruthless annexation of non-Prussian territory. In 1815, by the decision of the Congress of Vienna, Prussia got, among other accessions of territory, a large part of the Kingdom of Saxony because the King of Saxony had sided with Napoleon against the Allies. In 1864 came the defeat of Denmark by Prussia, which gave the latter the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. After the Seven Weeks' War against Austria in 1866, Prussia took possession of the Kingdom of Hanover, the duchy of Hesse-Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort, all of which had sided with the loser.

The people of these territories can scarcely be Prussian at heart, and the disasters that have befallen Germany as a result of following the will-o'-the-wisp of Prussian conquest can only have accentuated their dislike for their masters. Hanover has felt a grievance against her arrogant neighbor ever since Bismarck terminated her existence as a separate kingdom half a century ago, and the people of Hesse-Nassau and Frankfort can hardly be over-friendly toward those who meted out to them a like fate. In Schleswig-Holstein, after the plebiscite stipulated in the peace terms shall have been taken to ascertain what proportion of the inhabitants wish to join Denmark, those who remain German will also, it may be reasonably assumed, look askance at Prussia. As for Prussian Saxony, though a century has elapsed since its annexation, the Saxons have always been a people of clearly marked individuality, jealous of their prerogatives; and it does not seem too venturesome to suppose that the Prussian Saxons may be feeling rather more Saxon than Prussian just now.

As for the inhabitants of the rest of the present Prussia, let them stand as loyal to that State, though some of them too, may be disappointed by this time.

Granting these premises, then, we have the possibility of a considerable proportion of the population of what is now Prussia arrayed on the side of non-Prussian Germany. Here are the approximate figures of population of the territories just named:

Hanover	3,000,000
Hesse-Nassau	2,300,000
Frankfort, (City of)	500,000
Schleswig-Holstein, (non-Danish part)	1,000,000
Prussian Saxony	3,000,000
Total	9,700,000

If we deduct this total from Prussia's population as it stands as a result of the peace treaty—34,000,000—there will remain to her a total of 24,300,000 inhabitants. And by adding the population of the territories mentioned above to the population of non-Prussian Germany as it now stands—22,000,000—we have a total of 31,700,000. In other words, if the Germans of the non-Prussian States and those of the principal States made parts of Prussia by conquest hang together in future they will have the voting power of 31,700,000 people, against 24,300,000, thus surpassing their former overlords in the proportion of 31 to 24. Even if we eliminate Prussian Saxony from the potential anti-Prussian total, Prussia could marshal only 27,300,000 inhabitants against 28,700,000.

But this is not all. There remains one more factor to be considered—Austria. The terms of peace seem to make Austria's chance of joining the other German States rather slim, but the possibility of such a union remains. Let us see what effect it might have.

German Austria has, roughly, 7,000,000 inhabitants. Added to the population of non-Prussian Germany as it now stands, this would make a total of 29,000,000, as against Prussia's 34,000,000—not enough to break Prussian hegemony. But added to the maximum anti-Prussian elements as they would stand if Hanover, Hesse-Nassau, Frankfort, Schleswig-Holstein, and Prussian Saxony were to vote against Prussia, we should have a total population of 38,700,000 arrayed against Prussia's 24,300,000. Non-Prussian Germany then would stand to Prussia as 19 to 12, which is almost the exact proportion in which Prussia has stood to the rest of Germany in the recently collapsed German Empire

That would be a reversal indeed—the maximum humiliation which might be meted out to the proud land of Bismarck and Wilhelm Hohenzollern. Should Prussia, however, maintain some of her old influence and keep some of those whom she subjugated in former days faithful to her, it must be borne in mind that Austria could still weight the balance against her old rival with comparative ease. If Austria and the rest of non-Prussian Germany stood together against Prussia in a voting crisis they would need only Hanover in addition to swing the result, since they would then represent a population of 32,000,000 against Prussia's 31,000,000.

Of course, Prussia may draw strength from adversity, continue to browbeat all Germany, twist Austria around her little finger as she has done in the past. That is on the lap of the gods. The sole object of this article has been to show that there now exists the possibility of a numerical preponderance against Prussia which may enable the non-Prussian parts of the Germany of tomorrow to outvote their former overlord, with or without the aid of German Austria.

A Millionaire's Mistake On Eduction

He Forgot It Took College Learning To Be Able To Invent Hairpins He Sold

"The education I got in two terms in a business college at Watertown, New York, did me more good than any classical education I might have got."

The foregoing sentiment, ascribed to the late F. W. Woolworth, was widely printed in the newspapers at the time of his death in the early part of this month. Mr. Woolworth was the founder and executive head of the great chain of Five and Ten Cent Stores, whose phenomenal success made his name almost a household word in America.

Last year these small stores did a business of over a hundred million dollars and Mr. Woolworth, who died at the age of sixty-six, is reported to have left a personal fortune of at least sixty-five million dollars. He was a great organiser, and had an inborn talent that almost amounted to genius for merchandising," says the N.Y. Outlook.

But the fact that he was a great merchant, and that from very humble beginnings he made himself a multi-millionaire, gives no authority whatever to his opinion on education. Some of the newspapers have said that he held the opinion that colleges and universities are rather useless luxuries, and that the education which they provide is of little practical value. This is certainly a fair deduction from the sentiment which is quoted at the head of this article.

When a man of Mr. Woolworth's romantic, interesting, and in many respects highly creditable success condemns higher education, his opinion makes an impression upon boys and young men totally out of proportion to its real value.

As a matter of fact, we doubt if Mr. Woolworth ever stopped to think of the invaluable support directly contributed to his success by the higher education of our colleges and universities. Take the factor of industrial chemistry alone. Applied chemistry is the very foundation-stone of modern agriculture and manufacturing, and chemistry is the product of the most serious, painstaking, and self-sacrificing study and research in the libraries and laboratories of our colleges and universities. Chemistry is not merely a matter of acids and test tubes. It could not have reached its present stage without the aid of literature, and even of classical literature.

If it were not for industrial chemistry, the billions of hairpins the sale of which contributed to Mr. Woolworth's fortune could never have been manufactured, nor could the wheel of a locomotive or freight car have turned, without which he could not have shipped his goods from his central purchasing office to the various units that made up his chain of stores. If it had not been for the classical and scientific work of our colleges and universities, Mr. Woolworth's "two terms in a business college" would have been of little help to him.

We do not say that he himself ought to have had a classical or scientific education, but we do think that the great men of affairs of this country ought to realise more than they sometimes appear to realise that arduous, faithful, self-sacrificing, intellectual training of the highest type is as essential to American business supremacy as the proverbial devotion of the budding office boy to the daily mercantile transactions in the village store in which he is employed.

Indeed, the great monument which Mr. Woolworth left behind him clearly demonstrates his dependence on the "higher education" and shows that in practice he respected it, whatever may have been his theoretical views expressed for newspaper publicity. That monument is the Woolworth Building, one of the most beautiful and famous productions of art and science in the modern world. Not only New York City, but the entire United States owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Woolworth for that splendid architectural creation. He conceived the idea of building the tallest building in the world as a symbol of what can be done with nickels and dimes.

Did he go for aid in this work to men who had spent only "two terms in a business college"? Not at all. He had the wisdom to select an architect and engineers who had spent many years of their life in acquiring classical and scientific education. The Woolworth Building is an embodiment not only of engineering, chemistry, and metallurgical science, but of classical art and literature.

Let us be fair to our colleges and universities. It is they who produced the Woolworth Building.

Canada's Labor War

(*Literary Digest*)

That the epidemic of strikes in western Canada is the result of a deliberate revolutionary movement to start a Soviet government in Winnipeg and extend it through the four western provinces of the Dominion is the opinion of government officials, according to Ottawa despatches. In this belief the Government is fighting the movement, and though there is small hope that the general labor unrest can be cured within the year, there is a positive feeling that the fight against the Soviet idea, which lies at the root of the "one-big-union" crusade, can be won in the near future. In the east, Toronto experienced a general strike for a very few days, but as it was ended press reports brought news of an increase of strikes in the west, which reached the climax at Vancouver, where nearly every branch of organised labor, except men employed in public utilities, went on strike. The Winnipeg strike began May 10, and in the latter part of the month strikes were reported as spreading during twenty-four hours in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, Regina, Sask., and several small districts. Among those who struck at Calgary, we learn from press despatches, were postal clerks, whose refusal to sort mail tied up thousands of remittances to relatives of soldiers in a wide area, for which this is the central distributing point. No bread or milk was delivered in Edmonton, it was reported, except to strikers. As an indication of the seriousness of the outlook, Montreal despatches inform us that in Winnipeg, although no definite figures are available for the total liabilities assumed, a single Montreal insurance concern with a Winnipeg branch has alone underwritten G.$18,000,000 of riot insurance; while another firm has assumed liabilities for G.$40,000,000 in the western city. This latter firm estimates that it has covered G.$50,000,000 in Toronto. Since the outbreak of the Winnipeg strike, we read further, manufacturing plants and wholesale houses in Montreal have taken out nearly G.$20,000,000 in riot insurance. Rates on riot insurance, usually about 25 cents on G.$100, have trebled throughout Canada since May 27. According to Mr. Arthur Meighen, Canadian Minister of the Interior, "there is not the slightest doubt that the idea of establishing a Soviet lay behind the movement" in Winnipeg, and he is quoted as saying further that "the strike committee assumed governmental powers, and boasted that it had done so until it became clear that public opinion was organised against it." The leaders of the general strike, said Mr. Meighen, after a visit to Winnipeg, "so far as I could observe, and certainly in Winnipeg, are all revolutionists of various degrees and types, from crazy idealists down to ordinary thieves, with the bigger part, perhaps, of the latter types. Anything can be expected from them." In an Ottawa despatch to a New York newspaper we read the following:

"The history of this labor war so far has been so confusing that only now are the real elements involved beginning to appear. For months there has been a very radical agitation, part Socialist, part Bolshevik, part I. W. W., going on in the western provinces. It has finally settled in the 'one-big-union' idea, which implies the breaking away of the local labor bodies from the great international organisation, and their reorganisation by localities under central local trade councils.

"The point of this form of organisation would be the fact that every labor-unionist in any given city—and this includes many of the civil servants, especially the postal employes—could be called out in support of the quarrel of any one of the craft unions with any of its employers. To put it in other words, a quarrel between the half-dozen toolmakers and the foreman in any machine shop could tie up a whole city—industries, police and fire protection and postal and telephone service—if the labor-leaders were so minded.

"The advocates of the plan argue very simply that this procedure will make the whole city bring pressure to bear on the man they are fighting and that with such a club to swing, labor always will win. They see nothing to be ashamed of in the fact that their tactics call for the breaking of any agreements that may exist between other labor bodies and employers."

A strong defense of the strikers appears in that prominent labor organ, The British-Columbia Federationist, which avers that the strike is not a revolutionary strike, for the right of collective bargaining can not be called revolutionary, and it adds:

"The situation has changed materially since it assumed a political aspect. The Minister of Labor, who is the representative of the Government, is supposed to act in a neutral capacity in struggles between capital and labor. He has not done so, and if there are any workers still left that do not see the class nature of governments and the class they represent, they must be blind. The Government has through its Minister of Labor thrown down the gauntlet. Not only should the workers take up the challenge, but they must carry the war into the enemy's camp. They must adopt a program that will give them the support of the general population. Now that the fight has been precipitated, they must take measures to see that the Government rectifies some of the conditions that are almost intolerable."

The Vancouver World observes:

"It is easy to say the Winnipeg strike is a determined attempt to overthrow constitutional government in Canada. But the statement is an exaggeration and a misrepresentation. Not even the bitterest revolutionary socialist in the Dominion would attempt anything of the sort at this juncture. For one reason, he could hope to effect his purpose only through existing labor-unions, whose membership, all told, amounts merely to a fraction of the adult male population of the Dominion. For another, the conservative element in labor ranks has no such end in view. If instead of denouncing every labor outbreak as revolutionary and disloyal, the attempt was made to understand the reasons behind it, something might be accomplished toward permanent settlement."

Slight indulgence is extended to the strike organisers by the Toronto Mail and Empire, which asserts that—

"Not until they saw the game was up did the ringleaders of the Winnipeg strike begin to protest that they had no Bolshevik designs. As long as their carefully prepared campaign seemed to be carrying everything before it, they felt sure of their eventual success and correspondingly contemptuous of what the public thought of them.

"The motive behind the general strike effort was the desire to seize control of commercial and industrial affairs. Not only that, it was to supplant the constitutional authorities—municipal, provincial, and federal—so far as they were being carried on in Winnipeg."

The Toronto Globe thinks the Winnipeg situation ought to decide the real trades-unionists to shake off the Bolshevik element and resume control of the labor movement, and it adds:

"They have allowed themselves in many parts of Canada to be elbowed aside by noisy, pushing fellows who have nothing to offer in the place of the practical program and tendencies of trade-unionism except a stock of phrases which, if they mean anything, mean destruction, anarchy, and lawlessness.

"Now is the time for trade-unionism to blow away the froth of Bolshevism."

Contemplating the possibility that the contagion of the general strike in Winnipeg might spread to other cities, the Vancouver Province predicts that it would bring "a train of calamities on hundreds of thousands of persons living thousands of miles away," and of these "none are concerned in any way with the cause of the trouble." That this is a most untimely moment for Canada to have strikes is indicated by sundry Canadian dailies, including the London (Ont.) Free Press, which remarks:

"This is Canada's hour. We enjoy in the British and foreign markets an opportunity that never before existed. There is until September an embargo virtually upon all manufactures entering Britain except from the overseas dominions. A preference policy has been inaugurated and will grow. We can advance with giant strides in our manufacturing if we will. We hear of foreign orders for goods, some of them of great extent, being refused because of the unsettled conditions in this country. Manufacturers say they are unable to make contracts because they do not know if they can fulfill them. It is time that all employers and employes got together. Their interests are mutual, not antagonistic."

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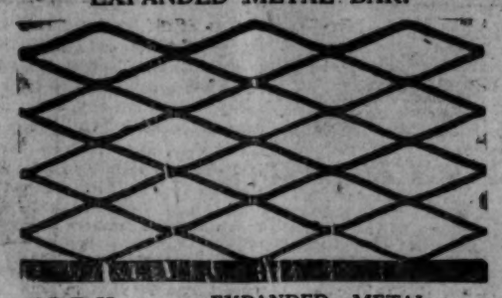

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I KNOW SHE'LL RUIN HER SKIN WITH THAT STUFF!
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IS SHE POWDERING UP AGAIN?
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BLUBBER
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LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING!
"COMEDIAN"
AW! AS A JOKER YOU'RE A "SHINE."
HOW MANY DABS IN A POWDER PUFF?
FROM G. KNAPP ELMHURST L. I.
DON'T WASTE FACE POWDER, BY LOANING YOUR POWDER PUFF TO A TWO FACED WOMAN.
OL' JOHN DON'T

Musical Matters

policy, or some intelligible report. Much misapprehension exists as to the actual constitution of the band, amount of concert music played during the season. Those who only begin to show an interest in the band [illegible] for "one-steps" and [illegible] not. Which- [illegible] sidered to [illegible] band and [illegible] not be a [illegible] nly needs [illegible] he public [illegible] ed. The [illegible] xpense of [illegible] e clearly [illegible] nt of ser- [illegible] last as [illegible] tainly be [illegible] and of [illegible] lke rush- [illegible] ur Brass [illegible] authori- [illegible] of the [illegible] than the [illegible] ous let- [illegible] a good [illegible] as to be [illegible] onductor [illegible] e settled [illegible] ng of the [illegible] t that an [illegible] wers was- [illegible] f it were [illegible] can only [illegible] set such a [illegible] Vithout de- [illegible] s, who may [illegible] , it is fer- [illegible] rangements [illegible] till be con- [illegible] e is in the [illegible] vers, whilst [illegible] roof of the [illegible] wers of or- [illegible] direct the [illegible] His gifts as [illegible] mmendation [illegible] acular dis- [illegible] lks talking [illegible] r," did not [illegible] or conceal [illegible] work at re- [illegible] btained at [illegible] certos have [illegible] o make his [illegible] r the con- [illegible] Mr. Paci's [illegible] y) who still [illegible] periority of [illegible] ld be made [illegible] of virtuosi- [illegible] rt concerto. [illegible] same time [illegible] Gustor could [illegible] d himself to [illegible] one role at a time, the better for the dignity of great music; but such a feat can better than anything else give proof of phenomenal independence of faculties, which, applied to music is the technical equipment of first-rank conductors only. If by any chance the Council and Mr. Paci should fail to come to an arrangement, it will be a matter for sincere regret and a financial loss to Shanghai likely to be permanent. I hope to be free from any charge of unduly pleading inasmuch as Mr. Paci is not personally acquainted with me, nor I with the plans of the Council's Band Committee. I only hope I have not been misled by the rumor of the possibility of so desirable a solution of affairs. If the appointment has been arranged, as is rumored also, nothing could be more satisfactory than an official announcement of the fact. There can be no reason to conceal news so eminently satisfactory to all concerned. Music lovers are notoriously impatient people only too apt when disappointed to turn around and blame a real or fancied offender. Must we possess our souls in patience until October, or until some Hun or other (proved to have been pro-Ally at heart, of course) comes along to offer his services at specially reduced rates?

The notion that the late Professor Buck is irreplacable or that a worthy successor must be of the same nationality is part of the illusion fostered by the Germans in music, as in everything else. It is not suggested that the Band Committee is the victim of such ideas, but undoubtedly there are, or were, those who would very much like to make us all believe that such is the case. It has been hinted, and all but stated to a neutral musician who was anxious to see an appointment made months ago, that our German conductor, and the leader were quite irreplacable. An appointment such as Mr. Paci's visit offered would entirely dispel any misgivings that such a communication naturally occasions.

Madness And Music

Music and madnes is recommended as a theme for summer reading. Just why The New Music Review (New York) lights upon this particular pursuit is not apparent unless to give direction to what is known as midsummer madness. Books like "Le Langage Musical, Etude Medico-psychologique" (Language of Music, Study in Medical Psychology), by Drs. Ernest Dupre and Marcel Nathan, also "Le Langage Musical et Ses Troubles Hysteriques" (Music Language and Cases of Hysteria), by Dr. Ingegnieros, of Buenos Aires, are suggested. This is assuming our new proficiency in the allied tongue, if the works are not available in translation. We read some odd reflections on this theme:

"The first chapters of the former work treat with rare intelligence of certain esthetical subjects. Especially interesting is the study of 'Amusic,' constitutional or temporary inability to enjoy, much less understand music. Many pages are devoted to the mental condition of musicians. Dagonet, Moreau de Tours, Seguin had already remarked the musical dispositions shown by certain idiots. Moreau de Tours studied a hopeless idiot who suddenly developed uncommon proficiency as a drummer. The observer might have thought of Thomas Heywood's lines,

Fear and amazement beat upon my heart,
Even as a madman beats upon a drum.

"Lombroso found that among musicians were many mentally deranged. He named Mozart, Schumann, Beethoven, Pergolese, Donizetti, Handel, Dussek, Hoffmann, Gluck, Petrella. These and other cases are considered by Dupre and Nathan.

"Handel, it is true, had a violent temper, but, dying, when seventy-two years old, he had shown no symptom of epilepsy, alcoholism, madness. Where in the world did Lombroso find material for his statements Handel had envious, bitter enemies in London. No one of them ever charged him with madness or drunkenness. Gluck was a singularly sane person. Lombroso says that he died from drinking too much brandy. As a matter of fact, he had had a stroke. He was forbidden the use of alcohol. Visitors lunched with him one day, three years after his first attack. He offered them coffee and liqueurs. He foolishly drank a glass, begging his guests not to tell his wife. About half an hour later he had a third apoplectic attack, from which he died. The attack was not necessarily due to the one glass. Was Mozart insane because he thought Salieri had poisoned him? Lombroso says he was perturbed in mind. Why not? He was wretchedly poor; he had little encouragement at court; the visit of the stranger who wished a Requiem depressed him. . . . Who has escaped? Even Berlioz and Wagner have been the subject of pseudo-alienists' investigations."

What Man Is

A writer in The Electrical Experimenter asks the question (surely an old and baffling one), and submits a "scientific" answer, as follows:

"A man weighing 150 pounds will contain approximately 3,500 cubic feet of gas—oxygen, hyorogen and nitrogen—in his constitution, which at 80 cents a thousand cubic feet would be worth $2.80 for illuminating purposes. He also contains all the necessary fats to make a fifteen-pound candle, and thus, together with his 3,500 cubic feet of gases, he possesses considerable illuminating possibilities. His system contains 22 pounds and 10 ounces of carbon, or enough to make 780 dozen, or 9,360 lead pencils. There are about 50 grains of iron in his blood, and the rest of the body would supply enough of this metal to make one spike large enough to hold his weight. A healthy man contains 54 ounces of phosphorus. This deadly poison would make 800,000 matches, or enough poison to kill 500 persons. This, with 2 ounces of lime, makes the stiff bones and brains. No difference how sour a man looks, he contains about 60 lumps of sugar of the ordinary cubical dimensions, and to make the seasoning complete there are 20 spoonfuls of salt. If a man were distilled into water he would make about 38 quarts, or more than half his entire weight. He also contains a great deal of starch, chloride of potash, magnesium, sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his wonderful human system.

"Break the shells of 1,000 eggs into a huge pan or basin, and you have the contents to make a man from his toenails to the most delicate tissues of his brain. And this is the scientific answer to the question, 'What is man?'"

Deer Decreasing

Hunting is on the increase and the deer herd is very much on the decrease. Figures gathered by the New York State Conservation Commission seem to indicate that it is only a question of time before the number of men who hunt deer every season may even exceed the deer. Annihilation of the deer herd is only a question of time unless measures are taken to prevent it. The deer herd will be unable to survive the drain if the breeding females are killed.—*Outing.*

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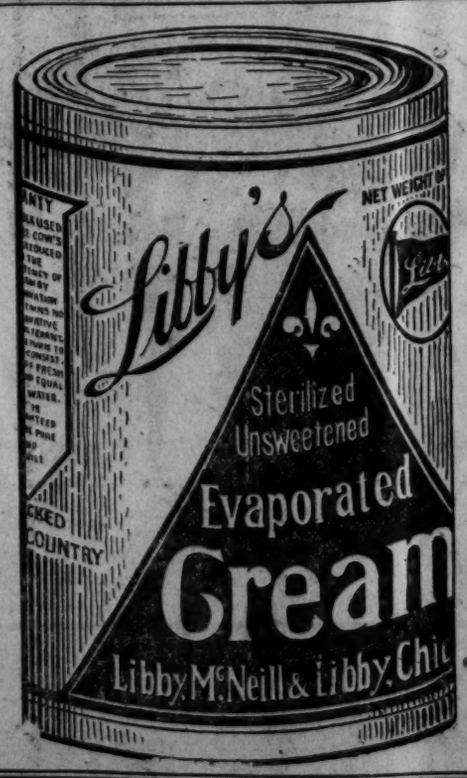

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Ludendorff Talks Bitterly On Treaty Forced On Germany

Represents Defeat Of Wilson By Other Diplomats But He Expected Nothing, Former Commander Says

The views on peace of Marshal von Ludendorff, one-time archpriest of schrecklichkeit, are of interest chiefly as manifestations of the schreckliich mind—but of interest. In this interview, given to a New York World correspondent, he makes some telling comments on the peace treaty and some that are merely self-revelatory. Whatever criticisms may be made of the treaty, one that need cause no dismay is its unsatisfactoriness to Ludendorff. Nobody will ever disavow it for that. Hardly. In fact, all our hopes for the future of mankind are encompassed in this, that whatever may transpire to it may be displeasing to Herr von Ludendorff. There is no better test for desirability. Still—a point of view is a point of view and worth reading.—Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

By Cyril Brown

Berlin, May 24.—"I have never doubted that the Entente, in its policy of annihilation, would impose its stern will upon us in the event of victory. Therefore, in the stadium of war, in which the leadership of operations was co-intrusted to me I never gave myself up to dreams of a peace of mutual understanding and equal rights. Now I am less surprised than are the majority of my countrymen, who had lulled themselves with illusions."

So spoke Field Marshal Ludendorff in an exclusive interview with The World correspondent today. He wore an undecorated double-breasted black sack suit, with sober civilian trimmings, and he gave to me freely his personal judgment of the terms of the pending treaty.

Power Over Allies Lost

"For reasons which I will not here discuss," he went on, "the decision of the war fell against us. I can understand why President Wilson was unable to put through his fourteen points and the other measures which he favored as the basis of the peace treaty. As I assume, he could not withstand the pressure and insistence of his much more seriously wounded comrades in the battles that had been fought. Why was this so? It was because in the present situation the United States no longer had the necessary power over its Allies.

"America's power has not been increased by our collapse," the German commander said laconically; "on the contrary, conditions have turned against it, and they will so remain for a long time to come. The President maintained his good faith but he could not make effective his idealism in great business transactions of the nations. Now his power is scorned. The help of the United States has not been regarded as essential in the arrangement of terms, showing that brute force is not to be displaced by even the noblest idealistic aspirations.

"However, the difference between the fourteen points and the peace terms is so far beyond anticipations that I must suppose that your President will not be satisfied with the result of the conference.

Thinks Terms Can't Be Enforced

"Conditions imposed in the treaty are extraordinarily hard and they display shortsightedness on the part of the framers of that instrument. In the main, the terms appear to me to be more in accord with the French thirst for revenge and the needs of English commercial operations than with the great interests of humanity.

"In my opinion, the peace terms as drawn cannot be carried out. As a soldier the provision for the army lies closest to my interest. Of course I am now a private citizen, but I may hope that competent authorities will take care to correct what may be necessary in respect to the terms. Without appealing to experts, I cannot think that I need to prove, even to half-way educated laymen, that under present conditions Germany cannot and does not think of setting up a new war army. But with the number of troops prescribed by the Versailles Treaty, internal order and quiet cannot be restored and maintained in Germany. For this work, in my opinion, 300,000 men will barely suffice. Reduction of that number may be possible later, and for financial reasons alone a reduction would be made as soon as we could have well ordered conditions again, after the shocks and disorders of the war.

Germany On Unsteady Base

"The Western Powers must have quite as much interest as we in the return of orderly conditions. They have now gradually come to know how Germany looks and on what wavering basis our state and social order stands. Their own interest demands a Germany capable of living, capable of working and taking joy in its work. That would be impossible with the paring down of West Prussia and the cutting off of East Prussia.

"Without the agricultural produce of these provinces we cannot feed even the two-thirds of our population which Germany's own agricultural production has scantily fed in the past. Without the Upper Silesian and the Saar coal fields, and with the loss of 80 percent of our ores in Lorraine, which made possible our large scale steel production, we cannot hope for sufficient export quantities of steel to permit us to buy necessary foodstuffs.

'League, Perhaps A Hopeful Sign'

"Similiarly, I may explain the untenability of the conditions of the peace terms in every field. The worst thing about them, in a word, is the extent of the unemployment that will continually menace Germany. Whoever has need of a healthy Germany which will be safe against revolution or industrial and social overturn, must not throttle Germany but must see to it that the German can work as a free man in his home land and regain love for his work; must protect Germany from hunger and unemployment; must furnish it with considerable quantities of food and raw materials; must raise its rate of exchange and help it over the initial financial difficulties of peace time.

a Prussian but whose views were singularly applicable to present conditions. The achievement of the League at this time may be credited to the distinguished service of your President. It can assuredly perform very useful work if organised and conducted in the right spirit. I cannot believe the League will wish to exclude Germany or to lock out Germany permanently. Surely its founders would not inoculate it with the death germ the first hour of its birth.

"If the League of Nations can and will help us, it will be well. Otherwise, it seems to me, only America can be financially strong enough to help us. I am not so soft as to beg for anything that cannot be paid back with interest, nor am I so naive as to suppose any country would give us help without sound security. Such security may be had from us.

Dependence Is 'Painful'

"The creditor could fix the price of exports, control the finance and the international labor laws, and these conditions would give to the creditor insight and control of industrial Germany. We must furnish work for those who may become unemployed through no fault of their own; and those who do not wish to work must be made to bestir themselves.

"The idea of economic dependence upon a foreign country must be painful to every strong man who has been accustomed to act upon his own initiative and judgment. Under all the circumstances, however, one must have the courage to look the facts in the face, to accept them as they are, to bear the consequences of one's actions and to make the best of hard reality.

"The German nation would perhaps endure American economic control more easily than that of any other country, provided it left to us our methods of work and our freedom of action; in short, our individuality. It would not forget who had given it aid in its direct need and had made possible its return to scant prosperity and to peaceful development. The gratitude and productive strength of the most industrious people on earth should be worth something to the new world.

Wants Thought Given To Germany

"Germany will not only be a tremendous buying market tomorrow if credit be extended to it, but it will also be on the road to Russia and the Near East. Some of my compatriots dreamed somewhat too fondly, it seemed to me, of the economic field from Hamburg to Bagdad. Above all, they fantastically exaggerated Germany's financial strength, which even after victory would have been greatly weakened. San Francisco, New York, Hamburg, Bagdad, Koenigsberg and Moscow, however, need not remain Utopias. Constructive capital, supplied from the wealth of your rich bankers and captains of industry, will certainly do something in the way of economic development in connection with the mandatory over Constantinople and Armenia promised to the United States.

"I believe that in such potential economic plans America might well take Germany and its 66,000,000 people into its calculations.

Ready To Stand Personal Trial

"In regard to the surrender and proposed trial of the former Kaiser and of the German military leaders, including myself," Gen. Ludendorff said, "the questions involved fall within the province of international law, and though they have been frequently pressed by some of the Entente representatives, I must leave their settlement to the learned, as I must leave to history the verdict concerning the course of the Entente as it bears on the decency of nations. Personally, I am prepared to appear before an unprejudiced tribunal of nations.

"In this connection I must remark that the indictment of the Kaiser would be monstrous. The Kaiser was always covered politically by his Chancellor and in military matters by the highest leadership. Therefore he cannot be brought personally to account.

"The war was conducted by us as honor and patriotism dictated. War is a rough occupation. In the same Versailles where a peace is to be dictated to us, which no German can call other than a hard peace and which even Premier Lloyd George has termed severe, Gen. Sheridan, as the guest of Bismarck, said the most humane warfare was one knowing no mercy and which left the civilian population in conquered territory nothing but its eyes to weep over its misfortunes, and with its tears to plead with its Government for a quick termination by peace. He said this was the most humane warfare because thereby the horrors of war were shortened.

Moved By Havoc At Front

"We did not make war in this manner, however. If we had, in view of this opinion of a famous American soldier, the Americans, above all, ought not to criticise us severely. A country in which trench warfare lasted more than four years and which was for that period the theater of war waged with the most modern agencies of destruction, must unavoidably suffer beyond the power of words to describe. It is more than conceivable that such a country appears to the layman who never saw a battlefield to have been laid waste by barbarians.

"On me and on thousands of Germans the destruction in France made much the same impression as the ravages of the Russians in East Prussia. The trips to the front positions, in which the war had room to stand still, invariably moved me deeply. One saw too much that was hard when a blooming countryside was laid waste by the visitation of war.

"The tried leaders of the brave armies against which I had to fight, as the General of a nation called into a defensive war for its life, knew perfectly well that we acted only from necessity, painful to us, but which was dictated by the necessities of the situation. They knew they would have acted no differently on our territory in similar straits and under similar occupation. I have no reason to doubt that they respected the leaders of the German army just as they are respected by us.

Praise The German Soldier

"I do not demand today, while the anger of battle is still hot, that one should do justice to the Kultur work we performed in many an occupied territory. One should bear in mind that as in every mass of people so in every army there are conscienseless fellows—as among the Germans who overstepped the military order and did unnecessary harm, and that the longer the war lasted the greater the number and the wilder the outrages of such characters.

"Persons who thus misbehaved were brought to account by competent commanders whenever hands could be laid on them.

"The average German soldier, however, is a good, sympathetic, well brought up human being. Inquire in France and hear how many of our brave soldiers fed starving children from their own bit of provisions, and how many made themselves useful about the houses and farms.

"If I am abused here and there, that does not affect me. With the great Bismarck I may say: 'My honor before God and mankind is my possession. I give myself as much of it as I believe I have earned. I waive all claims to more.'"

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the theater and its working force. For instance, the hotels in all the principal cities, the trunk line railroads, the big express companies, the lithographers, ticket publishers, the theater equipment concerns, and almost an endless list of people and concerns that supply one or another of the great variety of needs in the operation of a theater.

Even in the face of the vast amount of money required in the operation of a theater, the tremendous risks necessary in the presentation of plays and all the other elements of chance that go with the business, it has the same great lure and fascination for business men that it has for stage struck girls and boys. Every season finds a number of wealthy men taking their initiation in the theater. But usually one season, unless their first venture should prove very successful, which it very seldom does, is enough for these managers recruited from other business pursuits.

Not so with the young men and women who essay to make name and fortune behind the footlights. Probably no other profession open to men and women presents such barriers as the profession of the stage. Yet here are thousands of newcomers of both sexes every year, and the success of the few gives encouragement to the many.

On the other hand, neither is there any profession open to men and women where the rewards of success are so great, and in which a person may become independently wealthy in a few years. The entire profession is made up of men who have risen from the ranks, disproving the general theory that theatrical managers get behind some and keep in front of others making up the personnel of productions.

If a person would stop to think, it is the most obvious business preservation for a manager to give a man or woman every opportunity to succeed. To keep back an embryo star simply means that we kill the goose that lays the golden egg. An unknown player is necessarily a risk in the business of presenting plays, whereas a man or woman who has succeeded and whose name becomes well known is a very valuable asset, and is worth his or her weight in gold.

The theater combines both the arts and commerce, and is, therefore, not only a place in which to relax after a hard day's work, but it is also a vital part of the industrial life of the country.

phia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston—and many cities of the Middle West and West have theaters in proportion to their populations. And these must be supplied with attractions just as regularly and with the same brand of plays and players as the Broadway theaters.

Linking up the entire country with New York, the scale of the theatrical business immediately takes its place as the biggest industries of any sort employing just as many people and paying out just as much money in salaries. Presenting plays has been and always will be recognised as one of the arts. But it is a business also.

One of the most illuminating facts connected with the theater, one that is seldom thought of, much less appreciated by the theatergoer, is the great responsibility of a few men who hold in the palms of their hands the destiny of upward of 200,000 men and women throughout the country. This great army of workers, depending on the theater for their livelihood through employment in it in one capacity or another, is made up of the personnel of practically every theater in the country, and includes every one connected with the theater from the front of the house to the stage hands, orchestra, transfer men, cleaners and all others directly and indirectly dependent upon the theater for occupation.

In addition to this vast organisation got together year after year to provide the people with their amusement, there are thousands who indirectly benefit very materially by

man will understand the principles upon which this giant enterprise of presenting plays for the amusement of the 100,000,000 people in this country is conducted. There is hardly a trade or a profession which does not benefit, directly or indirectly, by the theater.

By way of illustration, take a theater project from the time a site is located until the playhouse is open. Proceeding from the first stage in the transactions, we come first in contact with real estate, and with the law profession. Two of the most representative classes of business and professional men are thus immediately linked up materially with the business of the theater.

From this point on until the curtain goes up on the opening performance, practically every building trade and every branch of retail business figure in the operation, the contracts and subcontracts graduating from a few dollars for the installation of telephone booths to the thousands of dollars for the main equipment and interior decorations.

The initial cost of a theater property, ready for opening, runs anywhere from $500,000 to two or three times that amount, and the annual rental of a New York theater is from $30,000 to $100,000. This original cost, however, is only one item in the expense of maintaining the house. The manager's problem begins with the production of plays to keep the theater open for forty or fifty weeks in the year. Note here that the amusement manager has a great handicap as compared with the business man whose business is staple fifty-two weeks a year, year in and year out.

Using the foregoing figures as a basis of computation, and taking New York City as the theatrical center of this country, the magnitude of the business is readily appreciated. It is doubtful if any other business, either private or a corporation, has as large an investment in the city. It is also doubtful whether any other business has any more employees, and whether any other field demands such expertness in its various departments as the theater demands.

According to the latest figures issued from the Bureau of Licenses, there are in Greater New York about 215 first class theaters. Sixty of these are what are known as production houses. The rest are combination vaudeville and motion pictures, and straight vaudeville.

We find, also, according to the Bureau of Licenses, that the average seating capacity of these houses is 1,500. All the theaters, with the exception of the "production houses," have

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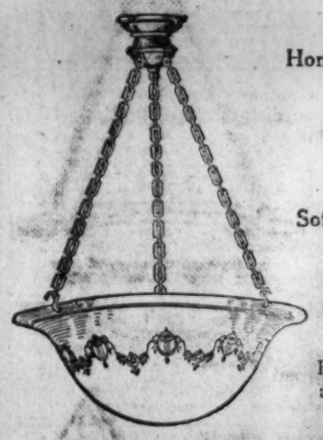

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(F. 2)

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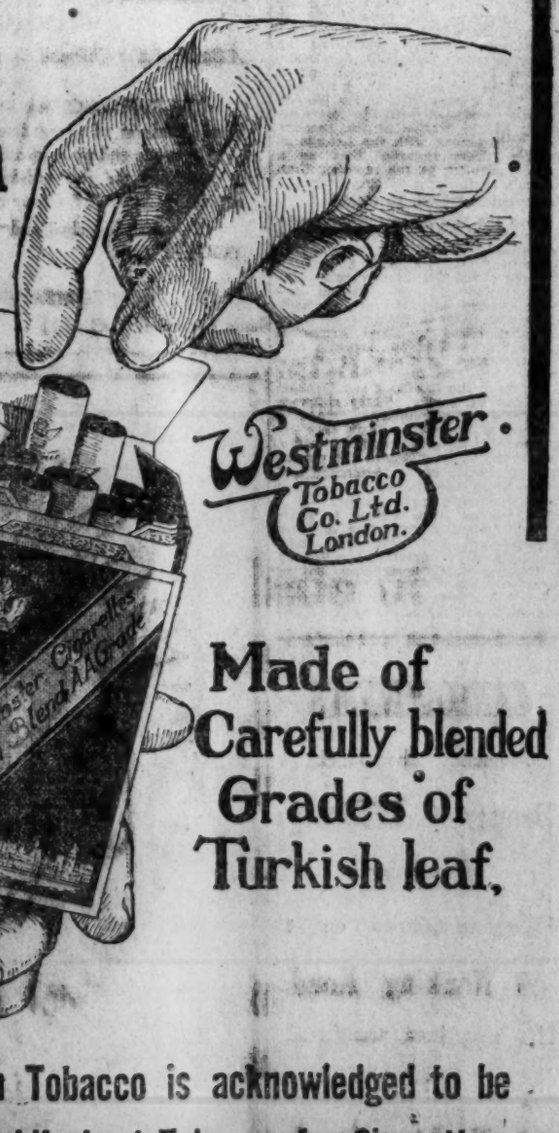

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Armenia Is Looking To America To Save Her From The Moslems

A New World War Is Impending Now, Writes William Allen White, A War Of Faiths, With Armenia Surrounded By Bloodthirsty Foes And Holding The Outpost Of The Christian Faith

By William Allen White

Paris, April 21.—Armenia is on the Jericho Road. The French and the British have "passed by on the other side," and Armenia is looking to America as her Good Samaritan. It seems likely that we also shall line up with the priest and the Levite and let the man on the Jericho road suffer a return visit of the robbers. If we do line up with the priest and the Levite, if we continue to hesitate about taking the Armenian mandate which Armenia desires and Europe expects of us, we may by our hesitation force a new world war.

The new world war is impending now. It is a war of faiths. The Moslem world is restive. It knows that the Christians are war weary. The Moslem world would not rise for Germany in 1915 and 1916; Germany tried to incite the Mohammedan world against the Allies; but today, feeling that promises of independence were not kept in Egypt, and the promises of further liberties were violated as to India, and also doubtless incited to this feeling by German agents, the defenders of the Moslem faith are beginning to give unmistakable signs that they understand their position of power. They are the only warlike people in the world at present.

American Mandate Needed

One thing surely can restrain them: An American mandate in Armenia. Armenia is the eastern outpost of the Christian faith. Armenia is now surrounded by foes keen to destroy this Christian outpost. The Moslem fears no serious interference from Europeans. Bolshevism has bound Russia; anti-imperialism in the Labor Party has weakened the strong arm of England, France is bled white, and could wage no war for purely financial reasons, if no war for purely financial reasons, if for no others. Italy is notoriously aggrieved at the result of the war just ending.

But America still is strong; America has enthusiasms and power to back her enthusiasms, and if she would establish a protectorate in Armenia the eastern outpost of Christianity would be safe without striking a blow. Eventually we shall take the mandate; but we may take it only after a war has started and after a further war is necessary.

A policy of watchful waiting now may mean the beginning of the second phase of the modern thirty years' war. It may be worth while to read a summary of the case.

Had Faith In United States

When the American peace delegation came to Paris the American newspaper men became acquainted with a man somewhat over seventy years of age, a curious figure, short, with extremely broad shoulders and heavy chest and a large head, a figure well known to all the prominent European statesmen, but unknown to most Americans. His one desire was to meet the statesmen of the great Republic of the West, in whose power and altruism he and his people had an absolute and childlike faith. His one wish was to present the case of his people before American statesmen, in the supreme faith that this would save his people—the Armenian nation.

The figure was Boghos Nubar Pasha, son of the Armenian Nubar Pasha who was the Prime Minister of Egypt under Lord Cromer. The present Nubar Pasha is President of the Armenian delegation, the representative of the Armenian people througout the world.

Nubar Pasha is a lifelong friend of Clemenceau and well known to Mr. Balfour. Yet it was difficult for him to obtain an audience with the representatives of the United States, because they were busied with the League of Nations. They regarded that as a greater problem at the moment than the mere saving of a people.

Armenian Refugees In Flight

When the Russian revolution broke out in 1917 the Russian armies of the old regime had gradually melted away before the Turkish advance; they withdrew out of the Turkish Armenian provinces northward into Russian Armenia, where their forces dissolved. Along with them in their retreat went several hundred thousand Armenian refugees from Turkish Armenia into the Armenian provinces of Trans-Caucasian Russia, fleeing the certainty of death at the hands of the Turkish and Kurdish bands. These refugees are still living among their Armenian relatives of the north. Daily they die by hundreds, of disease and starvation, despite the great efforts of the organised expeditions of the Armenian and Syrian Relief of the Red Cross and other charitable organisations.

In January there arrived in Paris another Armenian delegation, a group of intelligent and virile men from Trans-Caucasian Armenia, headed by A. Aharonian, formerly President of the newly constituted Armenian Republic of Trans-Caucasia. He resigned this office to represent his section of the Armenian people at the Peace Conference.

To Explain Armenian Demands

On Feb. 26, Nubar Pasha and Mr. Aharonian were called before the higher Council of Ten of the conference to explain the demands of the Armenians. The desires of all the Armenians were the same—that Armenia be freed from Turkish misrule; that the Armenian state should include the vilayet of Adana, which comprises most of the ancient Armenian Kingdom of Cicilia; and that all the Armenians, both those of the old Russian Empire in Trans-Caucasia and those of Turkey, should be united in one state and under one regime. Privately they desired an American mandate, but dared not ask it. For if it were refused the Armenians would suffer for presenting this claim.

Judged by the standards of undeserved suffering at the hands of the Young Turk Government during the war, and by adherence to the Allied cause against odds which would have driven a people less tenacious into any sort of a deal, however ignoble, with the enemy, the case of the Armenians stands beside that of Belgium. The horror of their sufferings has been infinitely greater than that of the Belgians.

In April, 1916, the Allied Powers, Russia, France and Great Britain, came to an agreement upon the division of the Turkish Empire in case of their victory, into "zones" and "zones of influence." This is the famous Sykes-Picot agreement, which has taken the name of two of its negotiators, Sir Mark Sykes, an English gentleman, who recently died in Paris, and Georges Picot, at present High Commissioner of France in Syria.

Agreement Not A Good One

This agreement has nothing to recommend it. Yet the Armenians were at that time ready to support it—with the one hope of getting free from Turkey. Armenians from the United States and from Egypt enrolled in the French Legion of the Orient and fought the battles of France and the Allies, under French leadership, against the Turks in Palestine and Syria.

It is this agreement that our Allies wish to put through—and are putting through—in the Near East, despite the fact that one of its signatories, Russia, dropped out of the war and the United States took its place and did much to make the victory certain. The people of the United States were ignorant of these agreements. American soldiers were hardly fighting to give Cilicia and Lower Armenia to France.

Yet the Allied diplomats are working day and night to make the division of Turkey on the lines of the Sykes-Picot agreement, which will cut off the Lower Armenian districts and Cilicia from the Northern Armenian districts of the old Turkish Empire and the Armenians in Trans-Caucasia. Neither by geographic definition, nor on economic grounds, nor by racial distribution, do Cilicia and Lower Armenia belong in "Syria," as the French claim they do.

Allies Sit On The Lid

The general situation in the Near East determines the destiny of the Armenians. The situation at present is that the old Turkish tyrannical rule is removed. Just as the removal of the hard hand of the old Russian regime resulted in chaos in the Russian Empire, so the breaking down of Turkey would have naturally resulted in chaos in the Ottoman Empire—but for one fact. Certain areas, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, were strongly held by Allied forces. British troops have occupied the railway centers, Baku, Tiflis, Batim, Kars, Alexandropol in Trans-Caucasia. French troops, chiefly the Armenians of the French Legion of the Orient, occupy the principal cities of Cilicia.

This Allied occupation is too thin to be effective, except in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. The revolt now going on against the British in Egypt is essentially a nationalistic Egyptian movement; but it has in it, also, something of the Moselem feeling against the Christian world. Only so can the killing of Armenians in Cairo be explained.

The Near East is in a dangerous mood and it is aware that the Western Allies have not the troops to send in or are unwilling to send them. If there is an anti-Western outbreak in the Nearer Orient its first victims will be the remnants of the Armenian race. For they are the eastern outpost of the Christian world. They are mixed in among the Moslem Turks, and where they live in compact groups are wedged in between the Turks, the Tartars on the north-east, the Moslems of Persia to the east, and the Arab Moslem world to the south.

Armenian Situation Desperate.

What can be done to save this people? They had hoped to find a savior in the United States. They still cling fondly to that hope. But they have small grounds for their faith in America. To succor them we will send food. But a race marked for death by the sword needs more than food. What they should have is troops, strong honest American troops, to lead them back to their homes and defend them until the ferment of this world is over.

This desperate situation of Armenia is due to a succession of deplorable facts:

1. The United States is not at war with Turkey. The President cannot send in troops without an act of Congress, even though American troops are in Russia, with whom we have no war.

2. In the armistice with Turkey, Armenia was not occupied by Allied troops and no provision was made for evacuation by the troops led by the brutal officers of the Young Turk organisation.

3. It is not known in Paris whether the American people will accept the obligation of a mandate over Armenia should it be offered to them. Yet every one feels strongly that it is America's obligation, and no one is willing to offend the United States by stepping into a territory which is by tacit consent regarded as the burden of our great nation. So Armenia is left naked to her enemies.

Though the Armenians cannot realise it, so far as helping them is concerned, we are a broken reed—a gutless people.

Only One Hope

There is only one hope for Armenia. If the American people should realise the situation and insist upon the immediate sending of troops, demand the mandate over Armenia and prepare itself for the task of defending and developing this country, then there is a chance.

There are powerful reasons which should determine us to take this step:

1. If we do not do so the division of Turkey among the Allies will be a mockery of the idea of self-determination. So far as the Near East is concerned, the American idea of developing these people toward freedom and their own ultimate self-control is lost if we do not accept the Armenian mandate.

2. We alone are in a position to get for the Armenian state the territory which it needs for its real development. Otherwise France will take Cilicia and Armenia will be without its natural and necessary port of entry at Adana and Mersina.

3. Free from the jealousies and suspicions of the European powers, we and bitter memories which separates the Armenians from the Turkish and Kurdish population of the country, with whom the Armenians must live.

Must Make Prompt Decison

It is up to the people of the United States. We have expressed our sympathy for the Armenians in many ways. The time for sympathy is past. We must either wash our hands as Pontius Pilate washed his or we must take the Armenian mandate.

So much for the historical statement of the cause during the six months last past. But during the last few weeks, during the mid-spring season, events have moved rapidly. The Young Turks are losing no time. Massacres of Armenians began in late February and have continued since. Over a thousand have been killed. The first massacres were at Aloppi; then came a massacre of Armenian orphans—about five hundred—at Adena. That was followed by another raid upon another orphanage at Ceasar, where about the same number were slaughtered.

In early April thirty-eight were killed in Cairo, and late in April fighting began at Nakhitchevan. This fighting is between the Tartars and the Armenians and is a story by itself. During March it was announced that the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Caucasian Armenia. This literally was true; but these Turkish troops were replaced by Tartars, more savage than the Turks, and the Tartars were directed by Turkish officers.

These Turco-Tartar troops act openly in spite of the presence of the British troops, who are thinly scattered over the country. The Turco-Tartars have established their own Government in the Armenian district of Kars and other provinces where a great majority of the population is Armenian and the Tartars have proclaimed the province as a part of Azervaidjian.

Surrounded By Enemies

Thus the small Armenian Republic with its capital at Ervain is entirely surrounded by a Turco-Tartar cordon of Governments determined to destroy the republic. The Young Turks are responsible for the situation. They desire two things—first to cut off Caucasian Armenia from so-called Turkish Armenia, and second to exterminate the race—this outpost of Christian civilisation in the East.

In the mean time hundreds of thousands of Armenian refugees have sought shelter in the Caucasus. They are hemmed in there, rationed by their kindred, and by American Red Cross relief. They cannot return to their homes. They cannot go back to till their fields. The famine is bound to increase. They are in a mountainous country, and even in Cilicia, where Allied troops are found, the Turkish administration functions. And even there thousands of Armenian orphans and young girls are still groaning as slaves in Turkish homes and in Turkish harems.

England has her own troubles. When she started to withdraw troops from Tiflis in April to necessary service in Cairo, the Young Turks began the Armenian massacres. Yet England feels that Cairo is vital if she maintains India and India is necessary if she preserves her commercial supremacy. So England sooner or later must get out of the business of protecting Armenia, and even if she stays, the Moslem world knows that for a time England is not the old England that made her word the law in the East. But if America takes Armenia—there another element enters. War will be unnecessary. We have established our record.

Defenseless Americans There

But if we do not—if we fail to take the Armenian mandate—then what? Our missionaries are there by the thousands. Our women are going every day on food distribution commissions. Scores of charitable organisations are sending relief to Armenia, and these organisations are administering their affairs chiefly by women.

We may not send soldiers to Armenia, because we are not at war with Turkey; but we are sending defenseless women there. As the situation grows further and further strained we shall find ourselves in greater and greater danger of war; for America would force war in spite of any League of Nations if our women were attacked by the Turks.

So it is really a question whether or not it is wise to assume the job of the Good Samaritan or to pass Armenia by on the Jericho Road with the priest and the Levite and wait until such times as the thieves return and rob and murder our own flesh and blood. Sooner or later we must act. To act now and to act strongly will prevent bloodshed. To watch and wait will only postpone an evil day!

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the recorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

Stories Of The War That Didn't Happen

Already A Volume Of Legend Is Gathering About Various Branches Of American Service

By Edlons L. James
(*New York Times*)

Coblenz, March 1.—Here on the banks of the Rhine the soldier boys of Uncle Sam spend many of the long Winter hours in reading. That reading comes to them in the form mostly of magazines from home. And in that reading they are coming to learn wonderful things about the war. They read things they never heard of. Some folks who write pieces for a living have discovered that our fighters did things the fighters themselves [illegible] these [illegible] provok[illegible] It [illegible] come[illegible] victori[illegible] units. [illegible] to the [illegible] identifi[illegible] patche[illegible] mistak[illegible] some [illegible] hours [illegible] with w[illegible] plete li[illegible] It m[illegible] two or[illegible] mistak[illegible] In t[illegible] fighting censors[illegible] mentio[illegible] Marine[illegible] fighting[illegible] sudden[illegible] no mo[illegible] step [illegible] the U[illegible] about [illegible] Thierr[illegible] without[illegible] marine[illegible] of six[illegible] that f[illegible] detract[illegible] did. [illegible] Divisio[illegible] made is[illegible] have. [illegible] oft-rep[illegible] the wa[illegible] credit [illegible] claim [illegible] Insta[illegible] hand o[illegible] weekly[illegible] story o[illegible] joined [illegible] sailing [illegible] until [illegible] where [illegible] told h[illegible] fightin[illegible] mans [illegible] Thierr[illegible] the tr[illegible] hand [illegible] seen [illegible] that the marines [illegible] Chateau-Thierry, and that on July 19, the day when elements of the Third Division entered the town after the Germans had withdrawn during the preceding night, the marines were forty or fifty miles away, banging the Germans south of Soissons. Of course, when the soldier who knew better reached that point in the story he didn't think much of the rest.

The Stopping Of The German

Then I have read often how the marines stopped the Germans south of the Marne on the memorable July 15 and threw them back across the river. Not so. It was the Third Division, with one regiment of the Twenty-eighth Division, which performed that feat. Then, how often have the marines been made to capture Vaux! On that error hangs an interesting little story. The marine brigade got much glory from its Belleau Wood success. And so, when the taking of Vaux was planned, it was emphasized to the war correspondents that they must make no mistake about it—it would be the Ninth and Twenty-third Infantry, forming the other infantry brigade of the Second Division, which would take Vaux. But when the correspondents sat them down to give full meed of praise to the Ninth and Twenty-third, the censor would not permit the mention of the names of those two regiments, and when the news of the capture of Vaux, a kilometer or so away from Belleau Wood, where everybody knew the marines had been fighting, went back to the States, many people took it for granted that the marines had scored again. It has been even printed that the marines captured Catigny. But don't tell that within hearing of a First Division man.

How easy it is to make these mistakes is shown in a story of the last Fourth of July celebration in Paris. The writer of that story told of the march of the American troops into the Place de la Concorde. She told how the marines came down the street and how the folk of Paris cheered the lads who had blocked the Hun on the road to Paris at the nearest point the boche got of the French capital. The writer was careful to explain that the French folk knew they were marines because their newspapers had told them so. Now, three days before the Fourth of July orders went to all American and French censors that under no condition would it be mentioned that marines were to parade in Paris on the Fourth of July, because it was not desired to tell the boche that any of our force in front of him had been withdrawn. And no French newspaper stated that marines would parade in that procession.

As a matter of fact, I was standing in the Place de la Concorde that day with the late Don Martin when the American troops went by, and those who got the applause were a battalion from a neat and new draft division which had not then been under shell fire, and the two companies of soiled and dirty marines who had been brought down from the Marne in trucks over a dusty road got very little notice—just because the thousands who lined the pathway didn't know who they were.

In connection with the marines one recalls the now famous utterance attributed to Major Gen. Bundy, one-time commander of the 2nd Division, who was quoted as saying something about "Retreat? Hell, no!" It is pretty generally admitted that this type of machine does not go out to shoot down Hun planes.

There was published some time ago the statement that Secretary of War Baker had made public the names of sixty-odd American "aces." Now, the accepted meaning of "ace" is an aviator who has brought down five or more enemy planes. We had about twenty and not sixty aces.

It has been said by General Pershing that the despatches of the accredited American war correspondents were very accurate throughout the American fighting. Yet, in the collection of their news these correspondents were in large part dependent upon the good offices of army officers, not all of whom were kindly disposed. This accounts for one of the most laughable mistakes in American despatches. One day at Saizrais, which was a corps headquarters at the time of the St. Mihiel attack, there was handed out a typewritten slip which said that among the prisoners was Dr. Otto Schmeerkase, a well known German chlorine gas expert. I sent that story, as did the correspondents of The Associated Press and Reuter's. This "cheesy" joke was perpetrated by a higher officer, who gave the misinformation to the Lieutenant assigned to give the day's developments.

The most important mistake made by the American correspondents was due to a mistake of the official communique which one night, received in Bar le Duc, informed us that American troops had captured that portion of the city of Sedan lying south of the Meuse River. All of us had complete "dope" on Sedan, obtained in anticipation of its capture, and we proceeded forthwith to tell the American people about the reaching of Sedan. As a matter of hard, cold fact, what the Americans did was to reach Wadlincourt, about a thousand yards from the outskirts of Sedan. These troops were later withdrawn, and, so far as I know, no American troops ever entered the city of Sedan.

Even the most experienced war writers strain at times. We will admit that Frederick Palmer knows a lot about war and soldiers. Yet on page 26 of Lieut. Col. Palmer's book, "America in France," one finds him quoting a grizzled old veteran Sergeant, an old army regular, on the training of new troops. And now listen to the hardshelled old regular whom Palmer makes to say: "You've got to nurse them along by degrees, animadverting righteously to those who take their education best that way at intervals." If Palmer can actually find an old army Sergeant who talks that way he can do better than most seekers after the truth.

Tale Of The Ancient Soldier Man

But one thing that must be said for the accredited correspondents—and that is that, so far as the censor permitted them, they gave credit to the right troops for our military accomplishments, and in not doing that writers with less acquaintance with the front make the more of their mistakes. A division, and every man in it, gets sore to find printed words giving credit for his unit's accomplishments to some other division. The First Division claims that its thunder is often stolen on behalf of other divisions, and so Private D. M. Calley of Battery B of the 5th Field Artillery, First Division, who, it appears once read "The Ancient Mariner," sat him down and typed "Ye Tragic Story of Ye Fighting First." It goes as follows:

An ancient, wrinkled soldier man,
With beard of yellow stain,
Went mooching through a city park,
A-hobbling with a cane,
When up there tripped a lad and lass,
A pretty buxom twain.

Then blithely spoke the little maid:
"I pray thee, Sire," quoth she,
"What did you do in the great big war
They fought across the sea
Before we happened here on earth,
My cousin Jim and me?"

The ancient soldier's eye was bright
And pride was in his smile.
"Sure, I will tell thee, pretty maid,
So rest thee here awhile,
For I am of the Fighting First,
The last man of the file."

The little maiden's face was blank,
The lad's a troubled frown.
"And what, Sire, was the Fighting First,
For it is not writ down
In any of the history books
We live in Boston town?"

"What, know ye not the Fighting First?"
The old man's voice was sad.
"We were the first in far Kallee
To strike the Dutch, my lad;
We were the first to hear him shout
His warlike 'Kamerad!'"

"Nay, nay, nay, nay!" cried out the maid,
"Right there your mind's amix,
My granddad was over there,
(He's of the Twenty-sixth),
And right well I know they were the first
The horrid boche to fix."

"Aye, that is true," spoke up the lad,
"For so 'tis written down,
As all can very plainly see
In volumes big and brown—
In every history book, in fact,
We have in Boston town."

A tremor shook the ancient man.
"Then, be ye wrong or right,
We were the ones to smash the Hun
In that Cantigny fight."
The youth he slowly shook his head:
"I see you are not bright

"For it was there that my grandsire
First clambered o'er the top,
The gallant Forty-second lads
Came after, skip and hop;
So, if you think the First was there,
I'd better call a cop."

The ancient soldier wrung his beard,
A wild gleam in his eye.
"Across the fields by Soissons
We made the Germans fly."
The lad winked to the maiden:
"That is another lie,
For my granddad a brother has,
And he's of Wildcat fame.
'Twas they who chased the fleeing Huns
Across the Soissons plain.
Please don't josh us any more:
"You've got water on the brain."

The wrinkled soldier clawed his beard;
He left that merry twain.
His rimy eye was glazed and dim,
His face was scared with pain.
He knew the First never had—
Had water on the brain.

He sought him a professor wise,
And thus his tale he told:
"Back from the front by grim Mont Sec
I saw the Dutchmen rolled,
And in the hell of Argonne Woods
We taught them steel was cold.

"From Argonne Woods to Beaumont town,
From Beaumont to Sedan,
The Fighting First, it was accurst
By all the German clan.
Now tell me, am I right or wrong,
Ye wise professor man?"

Ye wise professor took him down
A book of names and dates,
And, having turned the pages o'er,
Said he, "This book by Yates
Tells all about the Fighting First—
"They never left the States."

Calley's kick is echoed by many of his comrades, officers as well as men. And nearly every mail brings newspapers and magazines containing articles which add to the grouch. But the worst roar of all was caused by a newspaper containing a speech by a certain Governor who declared that the American negro troops had done much to defeat the Germans. But that's another story which may not yet be told from here.

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Our Price for

PURE MACHINE MADE

FROM JULY 1ST

2 Cents Per Pound 2 Cents

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Ezra Building
24 NANKING ROAD 24
Telephone, Central 662-663: After Office hours, North 663

We are the only manufacturers of Machine-Made Ice, from pure filtered water, within the Settlement, under ***Municipal Health Department Supervision.***
Ask the ***Hotel, Restaurant or Cafe*** where you get your cold drinks or Ices, if they use Machine-Made Ice for every purpose, or only for "look-see". It is equally dangerous to use "n tive" ice to cool bottles and pack freezers, as to allow it to be put direct into your drinks or in contact with your food.

'Chou Farci a la Russe'; Thoughts On The H. C. Of L.

By James J. Montague

It was just a cabbage, innocent of overhead, when Tony Iorocci, who brought it into being, plucked it from the clinging earth and laid it tenderly in the tonneau of a battered flivver. Tony got 3 cents or it from the International Produce Company, after commission, demurrage charges, cratage and deterioration had been deducted. He was very glad to get the 3 cents, together with other similar amounts from other similar cabbages. That night there was chianti on the table of the Iorocci's.

The International Produce Company parted with the cabbage the same afternoon to Clancy, the uptown greengrocer, for 8 cents. Clancy is a close buyer, but nobody ever wheedled the International Produce Company into operating an eleemosynary institution.

Clancy's customers came and went for the next ensuing days, picked up the cabbage, dug their fingers into it, peeled off the outside petals and sought to penetrate its vitals. But when they inquired its price and were told that it was 25 cents, they decided that they could take it or leave it alone, and elected to leave it alone.

For by this time the cabbage had begun to gather overhead. It was charged with the shoes Clancy's driver had blown out last week, with the rhinstone tiara Miss Nora Clancy had worn to the chowder of the Thomas J. Finnegan Association, with the light, heat and rent, and with the barrel of bourbon Clancy had laid in against the first of July, laid in against the first of July. Considering these items, 25 cents seemed reasonable. Still it withered on the vegetable stand. Twenty-five cents is 25 cents, even in these days of 80 cent highballs.

Nevertheless, it was a Cabbage of Destiny. Three nights later Nikolas Adrianopaulus, the French chef at Whaley's, needed cabbage for the simple evening meal which Mr. Whaley provides for his patrons.

Came the cabbage, then, to Whaley's. And on such a night!!

Molly Malone, who tells tunefully how she kisses the dear fingers so toil-worn for her, said she couldn't sing that night unless she got a new contract for fifty more a week.

Five members of the jazz band on the evening before had become intoxicated with their own music or something else, and failed to show up. Their places had to be supplied with extras, who demanded $3 each more than the scale.

Two belated patrons in the cold gray dawn of the same morning had discovered that they were no match for the waiters, but only after six carafes and $18 worth of table service lay in triangular fragments on the floor. And to add the last straw, the hat check boy had injudiciously given a seedy stranger a $1,000 fur coat belonging to a regular patron. The stranger took the coat avidly and hurried out into the night to be swallowed up by the great city.

On such a night, as we have related, came the cabbage to the kitchen at Whaley's.

And there on its innocent head was visited the consequences of avarice of Molly Malone and the jazzers, the misguided pugnacity of the belated guests, and the fatal judgment of the hat check boy.

Whether or no, the cabbage had to do its share, and it did it nobly.

Each item of loss was prorated upon it. Up and up and up went its value

It came from the pot a cabbage, true enough, and exhaled an aroma that made Casey the Cop, standing his lonely vigil outside, lick his chops and wish he had a neat little wife in a neat little gown in a neat little flat in the Bronx.

But twenty minutes later!

* * *

"Hm," mused Mimi Montmorency, the manicure, toying daintily with the bill affair. "I'm gonna have have some o' that."

"Chou farci a la Russe, $1.85!" read the out-of-town buyer, following Mimi's taper fingers to the spot where they had settled. Sounds like some kind o' dessert. "Aw' ri, kid, go as far as you like!"

In came the chou farci a la Russe, and from the hands of George the waiter was slid deftly before Mimi.

Her nostrils lifted a little. Her fork raised a fragment of the delicacy to her pearly lips.

"Looks like cabbage," observed the out-of-town buyer.

"I'll say it is cabbage," said Mimi. And a dollar and eighty-five a throw. Ain't that a atrocity?"

Just Home From The War

We had been home just about a week. Just long enough to be bored to death by the questions of curious friends. We had talked war—until we had been driven to drink. And so we were sitting at one of those little side tables of Jakie's musing over a big stein of Pilsener, our favorite dish. We had been buying real clothes for a whole week. In fact, we had completed our wardrobe, but, owing to the fact that we had bought collars the wrong size, we were still in O. D., though we sported two flaming scarlet chevrons on either arm to show the barkeeps that Section 12 of the Army Bill meant nothing to us.

As we were sipping our Maennchener—or was it Pilsener?—in breezed our old college chum, Cholly. He greeted us effusively, sat down, made us empty our stein toute de suite so that we could have another. We didn't like this; we much preferred to sip it. But August brought in the new ones, and he was off.

"I say, Old Timer, it seems years since I last saw you."

"It is."

"They tell me you've been Over There."

"Yes."

"Say, how was it?"

"Just like the papers said it was."

"It must have been wonderful."

"You should have tried it."

"Oh, er—but, say, tell me some of your experiences."

"War, women, or wine?"

"Why, war, of course. You drove an ambulance, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"That must have been thrilling."

"Very."

"I have often wished that I was an ambulance driver."

"There was lots of room in my company."

"But then, you know, some one had to stay home."

"Yes, I am going to marry one of them after I give up drinking."

"Marry who?"

"The girl I left behind."

"Oh," (short silence.) "Have another drink?"

"Thanks. I'm not smoking."

"I didn't say a cigarette."

"Oh, I thought you did."

"No. But you haven't told me anything yet."

"Really."

"Didn't you have any close calls?"

"Yes, reveille was close to midnight."

"I mean from death."

"Oh, yes, at Chateau-Thierry."

"Tell me about it."

"I drank a bottle of Eau de Vie all by myself."

(More silence.) "Have another drink?"

"No—thanks."

(Minutes elapse.) "S'long, Cholly."

RAD.

Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

The Allenburys Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenburys' Feeder the simplest and best.

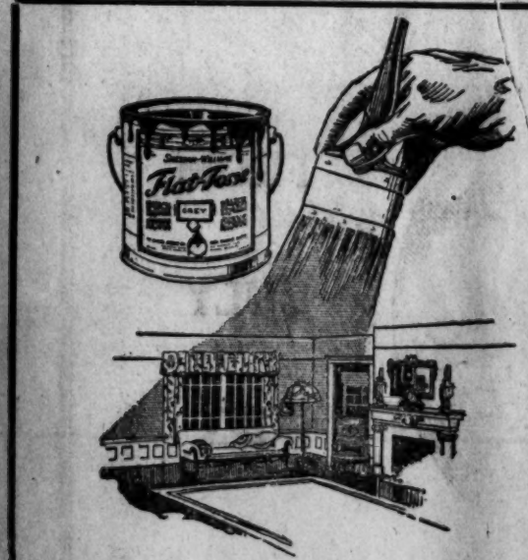
MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 month, s upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
THE KING OF NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co., Agents

Be sure to get it at WING ON'S It Pays!



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Combining the practical with the beautiful, has been accomplished in the production of this durable, long life wall finish.

Flat-Tone

color combinations and system effects are possible with the use of this free-flowing, easy-to-apply wall paint.

Manufactured from the finest pigments and pure oil, Flat-Tone finish is easily washed and walls retain their beauty of finish permanently.

Used in connection with Sherwin-Williams varnishes your rooms can be made and kept cheerful, sanitary and healthful.

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in all sizes
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1 & 2 NINGPO ROAD, SHANGHAI.

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

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FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risks covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

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Telephone No. 1478. The Bund

"COMMANDER"
Super Size Virginia Cigarettes

"Commander" has many leading qualities—

"Commander" smokers know what they are-

"Commander" must be smoked to be appreciated.

TRADE MARK

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd., London

Also sold in a new packing of 10 Cigarettes convenient for the pocket

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Fransisco
Broad Arrow ..... June 11
West Vaca ..... June 13
Maricopa ..... June 14
Royal Arrow ..... June 18
Tamaha ..... June 20
Venezuela ..... June 23
Astral ..... June 26
Korea Maru ..... June 28
China ..... July 5
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... June 27
For Vancouver
Harold Dollar ..... June 12
Empress fo Asia ..... June 15
Empress of Japan ..... June 28
For New York Via Panama
Eurybates ..... June 14
Egremont Castle ..... June 28
For London, etc.
Neuralia ..... May 24
Kaga Maru ..... May 26
Mentor ..... May 27
Amur Maru ..... May 29
Tokushima Maru ..... May 30
Yokohama Maru ..... June 9
Rhesus ..... June 10
Andes Maru ..... June 22
Idomeneus ..... June 26
Glenamoy ..... June 27
Glenapp ..... June 29
Tamba Maru ..... July 1
For Liverpool
Stentor ..... June 5
Teucer ..... June 20
For Marseilles
Indo Maru ..... June 8
Suki Maru ..... June 29
For Port Said
Rynfuku Maru ..... June 27
For Calcutta via Japan
Japan ..... July 4
For Bombay
Dunera ..... July 5
For Saigon
City of Portland ..... June 26
For Java
Tjipanas ..... June 19

Classified Advertisements

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVERTISER, leaving for America in September, has large house with garden of about six mow. Rent sixty Taels per month. Wishes to sell fittings, a small amount of furniture, and give buyer advantage of the cheap rent—a snap for somebody. Also, as a separate proposition, has Chevrolet 490 motor car for sale, in good running order, price Tls. 600.00, delivery first part of September, also a snap. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.
24313 J. 6

ADVERTISER holds passage for himself and wife on Steamer leaving Shanghai about July 15th. He desires passage on "Empress of Russia" leaving Shanghai on July 12th and is prepared to exchange his tickets for "Empress" tickets, in addition pay holders their full cost of tickets thus assuring them free passage to America in a few days time after the "Empress" sailing. For further particulars apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.
24259 J. 6

Edison Lamps

EDISON
The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical
The Trade Mark of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World.

Now manufactured in the China Branch Factory of the General Electric Co. of America, known as the China General Edison Co., Inc. This factory, under American supervision, uses the same materials, the same machinery and the same processes, and produces the same excellent lamps as do the home factories of the parent company.

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Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
Champion Paper Co.
Diem & Wing Paper Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Opening July 1st at 19 Ice House St., Hongkong

SITUATION WANTED

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, at present holding responsible position, seeks change with prospects. Speaks Several Chinese dialects. No objection to outports. Reply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.
24291

AN American now occupying responsible executive position in large importing and exporting house, desires, for valid reasons, to make a change, and will entertain a proposition offering satisfactory inducements. Good opportunity for large mercantile concern dealing in general or specialized merchandise to secure the services of high-grade man with successful experience in handling Chinese trade. Confidential interview solicited. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.
24338 J. 9

EXPERIENCED Chinese stenographer-typist desires employment. Graduated at Y.M.C.A. School. Unemployed at present. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.
24339 J. 9

FOREIGNER, 30, technical knowledge, wants position such as overseer for plant, or building contruction, or other kind of work. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS.
24329

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 30, specialist for heating works, seeks position. Has also knowledge of building contruction. Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS.
24329

WANTED, position by competent experienced stenographer. American. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.
24295 J. 9

YOUNG MAN, with 10 years' experience in imports in local firm, used to independent work, speaking Chinese fluently, would like to join some reliable concern permanently or temporarily. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
24262 J. 6

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished flat near Range Road or Quinsan Road, by married couple. No children. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.
24307 J. 6

EDUCATIONAL

LADY wishes pupils of any nationality for the study of English. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
24335

HELP offered by experienced University graduate to private or conditioned students of English. Apply by letter to 759, Avenue Road.
24192

WANTED, French teacher for three lessons weekly. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.
24325 J. 6

JUST UNPACKED!

LATEST SUMMER HATS

FOR

LADIES

Now displayed at

The Sincere Co., Ltd.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
24248

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice that a special meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, July 10, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. when the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.—That the Byelaws published in the Municipal Gazette on June 26, 1919, be passed and approved in substitution for the existing Byelaws, Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII, inclusive, attached to the Land Regulations.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.
Seconded by Ed. WHITE.

Shanghai, June 28, 1919.

A. E. Algar,
H. E. Arnhold,
F. Ayscough,
C. R. Burkill,
E. J. Cornfoot,
Edward I. Ezra,
H. H. Girardet,
R. E. Gregson,
H. C. Gulland,
C. Holliday,
Robert S. Ivy,
W. S. Jackson,
Joseph J. Keegan,
Henry Lester,
R. J. Marshall,
Reginald F. Master,
V. Meyer,
L. Midwood,
R. B. Moorhead,
E. Nissim,
J. H. Osborne,
W. A. C. Platt,
N. Sakurai,
H. G. Simms,
A. G. Stephen,
A. I. D. Stewart,
Edward Wheeley,
Richard E. Wilson,
G. H. Wright.
24198

Notice of Removal

C. Ismer & Co.

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians

Have removed to 44 Nanking Road

next door Messrs. Luen Wo

July 1st, 1919
24236

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.
17387

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

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Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 10th July, 1919, to discuss and if approved, pass the resolution contained in the circular issued by the Stewards dated 3rd July, 1919.

Voting Members who have not received copies of the above mentioned circular are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
24300

B.C. Purchasing Agency

406 London Building,
Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

The above wish to communicate with dealers and manufactures requiring representation and buying in Canada and United States. We give our whole attention to buying only and deal in goods of every description.

Correspondence invited.

Reference Bradstreet.
24253

Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1919, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 7th, to Thursday, 10th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1919.
24156

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

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WIDLER & CO. CHUNGKING

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Dr. K. HONMA
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Confinements, Surgery
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A number of Fast and Medium speed Motor Boats, Motor Tow Boat and a large Houseboat for sale.

Apply to
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Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:

Fractures.
Dislocations.
Contused wounds.
Incomplete dislocations.
Transmutation of members from injuries.
Disability of motion of joints.
Rheumatism from wounds.

Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.

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Dealer in
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Y. 38, North Szechuen Road.

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Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

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Four Years' Practice in New York.

Plate, Crown, Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlay.

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begs to announce that he will commence practising as

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10-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m. and by appointment
Telephone, Central 2036

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1132-3 Broadway, Hongkew, Shanghai

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Rates forwarded on application, or representative will call.

APPLY: The National Transport Co.,
203/205 Boundary Road, Shanghai. Tel. North 338
or at Town Office: 11A Nanking Road, c/o Harvey's Advertising Agency.
Telephone, Central 4208
22178

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EXPORTERS OF CHINESE PRODUCE
We invite inquiries.

SAWYER, CANDEE & CO., INC.

New York, 20-22 Broad Street
Shanghai, 68 Kiangse Road
Cable Address: "Sawcanco" Shanghai
Telephone: Central 1628

Silk Market

In their report dated July 4, Messrs William Little and Co. write as follows:

White Silk.—We have had a very strong market with Tls. 30 advance paid in some instances and for fresh business Silkmen are still asking further advance. Transactions are principally Crack chops New Style, though a certain amount of interest has been displayed in Lyons sorts.

Skeins.—Fanchow Blue Stork Ex. 1, Tls. 485/466.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Buffalo A. B. C. Tls. 630/50 av. Pegasus 1, 2, 3 Tls. 640/50 av. Grasshopper A. B. C. Tls. 635 av. Black Horse 1, 2, 3 Tls. 635 av. Red Dragon 1, 2, 3 Tls. 630 av. S. S. S. Mars. 1, Tls. 615. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 580.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 680 av. C. Y. M. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 685 av. Stars and Stripes and Red Indian 1, 2, 3 Tls. 680 av. Gold and Silver Motor Car Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 670 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3 Tls. 660/70 av. Ostrich Ex. 1, Tls. 635/45 av. Gold Stork 1, 2, Tls. 625/35 av. Common New Style Tls. 590/600.

Steam Filatures.—A big business has been done principally for America at some Tls. 50 advance and market continues very strong.

Yellow Silk.—Mienyangs have opened at Tls. 450 for S. C. I. which is Tls. 40 above closing rates. Crop is poor and Silkmen wish to sell a bigger proportion of No. 2 and No. 3 to No. 1. Market strong.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Some small lines of Medium grades have been booked at Tls. 350 for No. 1.

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:

Sold 539 bales tobacco crop 1917 at Guilders	1.51
Sold 49 bales tobacco crop 1917 at Guilders	1.90

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 1.—Deferred Transfers were as follows:

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 8d.
Tenders at 1s. 8d.
Receive 55 percent.
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price 1/7½d.
Tenders at 1/7½d.
Receive 55 percent.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs.	10.000.000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs.	10.000.000

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Marseilles:

Japanese rice	115
Japanese green peas	135
Potato starch	135

Le Havre, July 3, Cotton:

1st quality	295
2nd quality	294
3rd quality	288

Lyons, July 4, Raw Silk:

Cevennes	143
Italy	150
Syria	106–107
Japan	140
China	unquoted
Canton	103

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/–	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	38,980,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserves	£431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.

Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 懋 勉
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Deputy Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN

Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiang	Osaka
	pu	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
233 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1916.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kalyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.80
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 13,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending July 3:

Bank Holidays were observed on July 1 and 2, and Friday the 4th inst. will in many places be treated as a general holiday, being American Independence Day. Cottons show a rise on last week's prices and close firm. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 138. New Engineering at Tls. 27½ cash. Rubber stocks show a tendency towards high rates.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Elaborate Burial Ceremonies In China

By Rover
(Written for THE CHINA PRESS)

An old friend of mine had been murdered by some thieving rapscallion and I had been notified of the sad occurrence. One has so many friends in China that deaths, marriages and births, or I ought to say, perhaps, the other way about, are of such daily occurrence that one is unable to be present in all the joys and sorrows of one's acquaintance. But the circumstances surrounding this partcular death was so extremely sudden, tragic and, moreover, sad, that I felt as if in duty bound to break my daily routine and undertake the day's journey to the scene of the tragedy.

By the time I had arrived at the place the date of the funeral was drawing nigh. In wealthy Chinese families the funeral is always a considerable time after the death. On my arrival I found a most elaborate arch of bunting and evergreen flaked with festoons of white the principal mourning color. After passing through the arch, I passed through a land consisting of wooden tablets bearing all the official titles of the deceased and of his ancestors for generations past.

On reaching the house, a most doleful sound met the ear. Chinese musicians were playing on flutes and the tunes resemble nothing so much as the wails of souls in purgatory. This sound was alternated with clashes on drums and cymbals. The coffin, a most elaborate and heavy piece of woodwork, was resting on trestles behind a white screen which bisected the apartment. In front of the screen was a table draped in white silk, bearing a large photograph of the deceased. In front of the photograph there was a tablet made of sandalwood bearing the name and titles of the dead man. In front of this again, were gigantic candelabra in which were burning towering candles of white wax. An incense burner was placed in the center, from which was emitted a strong and fragrant smell. The funeral chamber was hung with innumerable white and blue scrolls which had been presented by the relatives and friends of the man who had died.

There were several masters of ceremony who were hovering around to meet all visitors who had come to pay their respects to the departed soul. I was met by a deputation of these and conducted to my position in front of the table. The children and male descendants dressed in the coarsest sack cloth and with straw sandals on their feet prostrated themselves upon the straw on each side of the coffin. At the word of command pandemonium broke loose. Automatically the widows and the other mourners, began to rock themselves with grief and weep and cry with all their might. Crackers were fired off, bombs were exploded, the cymbals were beaten to their utmost capacity and the flutes wailed their most awful sounds. While the attendants with considerable ceremony burnt incense paper and poured an oblation to the departed soul I essayed my three ceremonial bows to the coffin of my dead friend. Then turning round, I made one bow to the mourners who were still prostrated on the straw and then withdrew from my most conspicuous position.

From that moment there was no more talk of grief as far as I was concerned. I was taken into an adjacent room where refreshments were served. The wine cups passed merrily round and jokes and badinage were the order of the day. My servants and chair coolies were also entertained, and each received a piece of white cloth besides a sum of money as a souvenir of the occasion.

But throughout all this my thoughts were in that coffin, and I wondered what my old friend was thinking about during all these days of noise and riot and excitement which were occupying us down here while his soul was soaring upwards to pierce the great secret.

O.V.B. OREGON'S VERY BEST
LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance
Gande, Price Co., Agents

Home of Lamps & Wiring Supplies
Brilliant Electric Company
Consulting Engineers & Electrical Contractors
P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai. 'Phone: C. 4907

The "Brilliant" on This Lamp means Brilliant Light
We are specialists in good Lighting. Lighting advice and plans on request.
A-82

Your Cup of Tea Should Be China QUALITY Tea

FLOWER BASKET BRAND
Sold by all Grocers
THE CHINA TEA CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Shanghai, March 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Amusements

MALINI'S FAREWELL
Astor House Ball Room
Wednesday, July 9th at 9.30 p.m.
Booking at Astor House
FAREWELL!
24342

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN
Bubbling Well Road
TONIGHT
Open Air Cinema Show
"FATHER AND BOYS"
5 Parts Drama
PATHE'S GAZETTE
and other New Films

AT THE
Victoria Theatre
Tonight, July 6th
will be screened a complete
NEW PROGRAMME
showing
Marie Doro
in
A picturization of Sardou's great International Drama
"Diplomacy"
in Five Parts

APOLLO THEATRE, Monday, July 7th, 8th & 9th
PEARL WHITE The Fearless, Pearless Serial Queen
Pathe's American Gazette — Always a welcome film.
IN
"Ambrose's Cup of Woe" — One of Mack Sennett's comedies—500 feet of yells.
The greatest Pathe serial yet shown in Shanghai
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
Episode 5—"The Brass Key" Episode 6—"The Mystic Box"
Come in and see Pearl daring death.
Matinee, Today 3.30 p.m.
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
Episode 3—"Underworld Terrors"
Episode 4—"Through Doors of Steel"
Tonight 9.15 p.m.
Gladys Hulette in "The Candy Girl"

ISIS THEATRE
Sunday Matinee at 3.30
"THE BULL'S EYE"
11th and 12th Episodes
AND
Charlie Chaplin Comedies
Sunday Evening
PERFORMANCE BY CHINESE STUDENTS
(No Picture Show)
From Monday Next, 7th Inst.
In addition to our usual cinema programme
A COMPANY OF
FAMOUS CHINESE ARTISTS
will stage every evening plays adapted from English, American and French Novels and Historical Incidents and from Chinese History.
Programme in English Supplied for Chinese Plays.
CINEMA PROGRAMME
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
7th, 8th, 9th and 10th July
8.30 to 10.30 p.m.
NEW SUPER-SERIAL
1st and 2nd Episodes
AND
TRIANGLE COMEDIES
Roars of Laughter.
Programme by Chinese Artists
7.30 to 8.30 p.m.
Comic Play.
10.30 to 12.30
Drama and Farce.
Programme for Chinese Play
CHANGED EVERY EVENING
ADMISSION FOR BOTH CINEMA AND CHINESE PERFORMANCE
Stalls and Dress Circle . . . 50 cts.
Box Seats . . . . . 70 cts.

AMUSEMENTS

THE TROCADERO
"THE TROC"
No. 14 ASTOR ROAD
(opposite Astor House Hotel)
Entirely under Foreign direction
A High-Class CAFE
Short Orders a Specialty.
JACK RAYNES

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Showing on July 6th and 7th
MARY GARDEN
IN
"THE SPLENDID SINNER"
SEVEN PARTS
ADMISSION: $1.50 and $1.00

CAFE PARISIEN
TRY OUR
COMMERCIAL LUNCHEON
Served from 12—2 at $1.00
A speciality of the PARISIEN
Table d'Hote Tiffin $1.50
" " Dinner $2.00
A la Carte at all hours
Excellent cuisine under the direction of the Manager.
A select Orchestra during dinner and for dancing
CAFE PARISEN
25 AVENUE EDWARD VII
Telephone, Central 1915.
A. VAN HERWIJNEN Manager.
24287

Silk Market

In their report dated July 4, Messrs William Little and Co. write as follows:

White Silk.—We have had a very strong market with Tls. 20 advance paid in some instances and for fresh business Silkmen are still asking further advance. Transactions are principally Crack chops New Style, though a certain amount of interest has been displayed in Lyons sorts.

Skeins.—Fanchow Blue Stork Ex. 1, Tls. 485/466.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Buffalo A. B. C. Tls. 630/50 av. Pegasus 1, 2, 3 Tls. 640/50 av. Grasshopper A. B. C. Tls. 635 av. Black Horse 1, 2, 3 Tls. 630 av. S. S. S. Mars. 1, Tls. 615. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 580.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 680 av. C. Y. M. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 685 av. Stars and Stripes and Red Indian 1, 2, 3 Tls. 680 av. Gold and Silver Motor Car Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 670 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3 Tls. 660/70 av. Ostrich Ex. 1, Tls. 635/45 av. Gold Stork 1, 2, Tls. 625/35 av. Common New Style Tls. 590/600.

Steam Filatures.—A big business has been done principally for America at some Tls. 50 advance and market continues very strong.

Yellow Silk.—Mienyangs have opened at Tls. 450 for S. C. I. which is Tls. 40 above closing rates. Crop is poor and Silkmen wish to sell a bigger proportion of No. 2 and No. 3 to No. 1. Market strong.

Tussah Filatures & coc.—Some small lines of Medium grades have been booked at Tls. 350 for No. 1.

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:

Sold 539 bales tobacco crop 1917 at Guilders 1.51
Sold 49 bales tobacco crop 1917 at Guilders 1.90

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 1.—Deferred Transfers were as follows:

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 8d.
Tenders at 1s. 8d.
Receive 55 percent.
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price 1/7⅞d.
Tenders at 1/7⅞d.
Receive 55 percent.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 10.000.000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 10.000.000

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Marseilles:

Japanese rice	115
Japanese green peas	135
Potato starch	135
Le Havre, July 3, Cotton:	
1st quality	295
2nd quality	294
3rd quality	288
Lyons, July 4, Raw Silk:	
Cevennes	142
Italy	150
Syria	106–107
Japan	140
China	unquoted
Canton	103

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/– $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	38,980,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.

Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Deputy Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN

Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
233 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1916.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to Arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiuklang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNBERG.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending July 3:

Bank Holidays were observed on July 1 and 2, and Friday the 4th inst. will in many places be treated as a general holiday, being American Independence Day. Cottons show a rise on last week's prices and close firm. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 138. New Engineering at Tls. 27½ cash. Rubber stocks show a tendency towards high rates.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Elaborate Burial Ceremonies In China

By Rover

(*Written for* THE CHINA PRESS)

An old friend of mine had been murdered by some thieving rapscallion and I had been notified of the sad occurrence. One has so many friends in China that deaths, marriages and births, or I ought to say, perhaps, the other way about, are of such daily occurrence that one is unable to be present in all the joys and sorrows of one's acquaintance. But the circumstances surrounding this part cular death was so extremely sudden, tragic and, moreover, and, that I felt as if in duty bound to break my daily routine and undertake the day's journey to the scene of the tragedy.

By the time I had arrived at the place the date of the funeral was drawing nigh. In wealthy Chinese families the funeral is always a considerable time after the death. On my arrival I found a most elaborate arch of bunting and evergreen flaked with festoons of white the principal mourning color. After passing through the arch, I passed through a land consisting of wooden tablets bearing all the official titles of the deceased and of his ancestors for generations past.

On reaching the house, a most doleful sound met the ear. Chinese musicians were playing on flutes and the tunes resemble nothing so much as the wails of souls in purgatory. This sound was alternated with clashes on drums and cymbals. The coffin, a most elaborate and heavy piece of woodwork, was resting on trestles behind a white screen which bisected the apartment. In front of the screen was a table draped in white silk, bearing a large photograph of the deceased. In front of the photograph there was a tablet made of sandalwood bearing the name and titles of the dead man. In front of this again, were gigantic candelabra in which were burning towering candles of white wax. An incense burner was placed in the center, from which was emitted a strong and fragrant smell. The funeral chamber was hung with innumerable white and blue scrolls which had been presented by the relatives and friends of the man who had died.

There were several masters of ceremony who were hovering around to meet all visitors who had come to pay their respects to the departed soul. I was met by a deputation of these and conducted to my position in front of the table. The children and male descendants dressed in the coarsest sack cloth and with straw sandals on their feet prostrated themselves upon the straw on each side of the coffin. At the word of command pandemonium broke loose. Automatically the widows and the other mourners, began to rock themselves with grief and weep and cry with all their might. Crackers were fired off, bombs were exploded, the cymbals were beaten to their utmost capacity and the flutes wailed their most awful sounds. While the attendants with considerable ceremony burnt incense paper and poured an oblation to the departed soul I essayed my three ceremonial bows to the coffin of my dead friend. Then turning round, I made one bow to the mourners who were still prostrated on the straw and then withdrew from my most conspicuous position.

From that moment there was no more talk of grief as far as I was concerned. I was taken into an adjacent room where refreshments were served. The wine cups passed merrily round and jokes and badinage were the order of the day. My servants and chair coolies were also entertained, and each received a piece of white cloth besides a sum of money as a souvenir of the occasion.

But throughout all this my thoughts were in that coffin, and I wondered what my old friend was thinking about during all these days of noise and riot and excitement which were occupying us down here while his soul was soaring upwards to pierce the great secret.

O.V.B. OREGON'S VERY BEST

LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance

Gande, Price Co., Agents

Home of Lamps & Wiring Supplies

Brilliant Electric Company

Consulting Engineers & Electrical Contractors
P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
'Phone: C. 4907

The "Brilliant" on This Lamp means Brilliant Light

We are specialists in good Lighting. Lighting advice and plans on request.

A-82

Your Cup of Tea Should Be China QUALITY Tea

FLOWER BASKET BRAND

Sold by all Grocers

THE CHINA TEA CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

Amusements

MALINI'S FAREWELL

Astor House Ball Room

Wednesday, July 9th at 9.30 p.m.

Booking at Astor House

FAREWELL!

24342

ST. GEORGE'S GARDEN

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TONIGHT

Open Air Cinema Show

"FATHER AND BOYS"

5 Parts Drama

PATHE'S GAZETTE
and other New Films

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

Tonight, July 6th

will be screened a complete

NEW PROGRAMME

showing

Marie Doro

in

A picturization of Sardou's great International Drama

"Diplomacy"

in Five Parts

APOLLO THEATRE, Monday, July 7th, 8th & 9th

PEARL WHITE The Fearless, Pearless Serial Queen

Pathe's American Gazette — Always a welcome film.

IN

"Ambrose's Cup of Woe" — One of Mack Sennett's comedies—500 feet of yells.

The greatest Pathe serial yet shown in Shanghai

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

Episode 5—"The Brass Key" Episode 6—"The Mystic Box"

Come in and see Pearl daring death.

Matinee, Today 3.30 p.m.
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
Episode 3—"Underworld Terrors"
Episode 4—"Through Doors of Steel"

Tonight 9.15 p.m.
Gladys Hulette in "The Candy Girl"

ISIS THEATRE

Sunday Matinee at 3.30

"THE BULL'S EYE"

11th and 12th Episodes

AND

Charlie Chaplin Comedies

Sunday Evening
PERFORMANCE BY CHINESE STUDENTS
(No Picture Show)

From Monday Next, 7th Inst.
In addition to our usual cinema programme
A COMPANY OF
FAMOUS CHINESE ARTISTS
will stage every evening plays adapted from English, American and French Novels and Historical Incidents and from Chinese History.
Programme in English Supplied for Chinese Plays.

CINEMA PROGRAMME

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
7th, 8th, 9th and 10th July
8.30 to 10.30 p.m.

NEW SUPER-SERIAL

1st and 2nd Episodes

AND

TRIANGLE COMEDIES

Roars of Laughter.

Programme by Chinese Artists
7.30 to 8.30 p.m.
Comic Play.
10.30 to 12.30
Drama and Farce.

Programme for Chinese Play
CHANGED EVERY EVENING

ADMISSION FOR BOTH CINEMA AND CHINESE PERFORMANCE

Stalls and Dress Circle . . . 50 cts.
Box Seats . . . . . 70 cts.

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IN

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SEVEN PARTS

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Nagivation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Sunday, July 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIlwains, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Captain John McArthur, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, 2,664, tons Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, July 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, July 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, 3,770, tons, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, July 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, July 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Tamiuchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Wednesday, July 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, July 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Str. **Hwahlee**, 1,151 tons, Capt. Olsen, will leave on **Friday, July 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, July 7**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Taishun**, Captain C. Westerland, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, July 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sulyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, July 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **July 16**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 19**, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinchang**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, July 6**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain Mackinon, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration's Str. **Kaiping**, will despatch on **Tuesday, July 8**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yunnan**, Captain J. B. Evans, will leave on **Tuesday, July 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcome, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 8**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Te. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, July 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Te. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.— The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsugaki will be dedspatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **July 20**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Amazon Maru**, Captain A. Kobayashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **August 8**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy or about **August**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July	8 —	New York	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
July	10 —	Seattle	West Munham	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	12 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	13 —	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co,
July	17 —	San Francisco	Cardareta	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	18 —	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	23 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	23 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	24 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	25 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	2 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	10 —	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	27 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug.	28 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	— —	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sep.	13 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	14 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	— —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July	8 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	9 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	12 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	15 —	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	15 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	16 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	19 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	23 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	— —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	12 —	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	17 —	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July	18 —	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	20 —	London	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
July	20 —	Genoa	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	20 —	London	Awa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	21 —	London	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	21 —	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	24 —	London	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July	31 —	London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July	— —	London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July	— —	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	7 —	Liverpool	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	17 —	London	Nagoya	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July	6	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
July	7	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July	7	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
July	8	5.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	8	— Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	8	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	— Hongkong & Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	8	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	10	D.L. Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
July	16	— Hongkong & Manila	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	20	— Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	25	— Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	26	— Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July	6	— Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	6	10.00*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	— Dairen and Tsingtau	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July	8	3.00 W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	D.L. Tientsin	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	8	— Tsingtau	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July	8	8.00*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July	10	D.L. Antung	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
July	10	10.00*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July	12	D.L. Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	12	10.00*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
July	12	11.00*Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July	7	D.L. Wuhu	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
July	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
July	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
July	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

C. N. C.
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The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Taifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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*S.S. West Sequana	July 13	*S.S. West Conab	July —
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. —	*S.S. West Vaca	Aug. —
S.S. Colombia	Aug. 16	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23
*S.S. West Vaca	Sept. —	*S.S. West Sequana	Sept. —
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13	S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 20

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S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	

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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 12 —	San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	
May 15 —	Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 23 —	San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
June 9 —		Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June 17 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June 19 —	Japan	Tenju Maru	Jap.	
June 21 —	Japan	Taito Maru	Jap.	
June 23 —	Japan	Toeki Maru	Jap.	
		Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June 28 —	Liverpool	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
June 29 —	River ports	Chingchang	Chi.	
June 30 —	Tsingtau	Senzan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 1 —	Japan	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
July 2 —	Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 2 —	River ports	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
July 2 —	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 2 —		Satanta		
July 2 —		Vulcanus	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 2 —		Taiei Maru	Jap.	
July 3 —	Tsingtau	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
July 3 —	.....	Hwahhsin ..	Chi.	
July 3 —	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 3 —	.....	Lindsay Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
July 4 —	Japan	Fushiki Maru	Jap.	
July 4 —	Japan	Ujo Maru	Jap.	
July 4 —	Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 4 —	Liverpool	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July 4 —	Ricer Ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 4 —	Ricer Ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 4 —	Ricer Ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July 4 —	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 4 —	Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 4 —		Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
July 4 —	Constantinople	Tomsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 4 —	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
July 5 —	Japan	Penang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5 —	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5 —	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 5 —	River ports	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 5 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 5 —	.....	Goyo Maru	Jap.	

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 5 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 5 —	Japan	Penang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 5 —	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 5 —	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 5 —	River ports	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 5 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 5 —	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 5 —	.....	Goyo Maru	Jap.	

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMAZON MARU	18,000	A. Kobayashi,	Aug. 6	Aug. 8
ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,		August.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Nemoto,	Aug. 18	Aug. 19

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	July 18	July 20

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	July 14	July 16

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	July 23, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra. Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.
Telephone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (16,500 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 22nd
S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEP. 14th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 7th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... AUGUST 31ts

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Iisuno,	July 12
SADO MARU,	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	July 21

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 23
SAWA MARU	22,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 10

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Taniguchi,	July 8
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 15
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. J. Nakajima,	July 23

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Murazumi	July 9
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 12
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	July 16
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	July 19

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	July 15

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Naduda,	Aug. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope.	August 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.	
20.35	8 35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19 50	
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00	
23.57	11.17		84	dep Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53	
24 00	11.20			arr. Tientsin-East dep		16.45	
19 35	. .		524	arr. Mukden dep.		. .	
Local 5.	**Mail 3**	**Exp. 1.**		**Tientsin-Pukow Line**	**Exp. 2.**	**Mail 4.**	**Local 6.**
6.45	9 45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6 55	9 55	11 40		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.45	10 16	11 55	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	16 31	15 20	19.45
13 02	16. 0	15.3[illegible]	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	13 05	11 28	15.28
16 40	19 20	18.08	148	dep. Tochow dep.	10.32	8 47	11.56
19 57	22.12	20.21	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7	1		220	1			8.
6 00	22 25	20 31	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	7. 6	5.40	9.02
9 27	1.00	23.31	266	dep. Tsanfu dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3 47	0 38	318	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	3 49	0 40	13.0[illegible]
2 47	4 02	0 44		dep. Yanchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	12 58
6.30	6.55	3 16	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	1.20	21 24	9.26
9 02	8.45	4.50	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	22.36	19.20	6.30
9.	3		420	1			10.
5 40	9 00	4 57	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	23 29	19.00	20.50
11 26	13.02	8 33	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13 20	8 40		dep. Pengpu arr.	19 46	4.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11 52	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	16.4[illegible]	10 50	8. 7
20.48	18.55	13.0[illegible]	631	arr. Pukow dep.	15.30	9 20	6 4
	R. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line	Exp.	R. Exp.	
	23 00	14.20	0	dep. Pootung Ferry arr.	14.15	6.50	
	7 00	21.00	193	arr. Nanking-North dep.	7.55	23.00	

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Taochowchow Branch Line					
13.10	4.10	4. Yanchowfu a.	12 08	23.53	21 30	15 40	9.30	4. Lincheng a.	16 25	15 50	21.00
14.03	5.05	5. Tsiningchow d.	11 15	23.09	22 40	17.50	10 40	5. Yanchowfu d.	15.15	14 40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 5, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/3=Tls. 3.81
@ exch. 74.9=Mex. $5.09

Gold Dollars. Bank buying rate,
@ 120½=Tls. $2.82
@ exch. 74.9=Mex. $110.57

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 74.625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 235
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1815
Native Interest ..... Tls. .12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	53½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 29.78
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G. $4.60½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/3
London	Demand 5/3½
India	Nom. T.T. 300
Paris	Nom. T.T. 787½
Paris	Nom. Demand 790½
New York	T.T. 120½
New York	Demand 120¾
Hongkong	T.T. 66
Japan	T.T. 42½
Batavia	T.T. 304½
Singapore	T.T. 45

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/4
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/5½
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/5½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5¾
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/6
Paris	Nom. 4 m/s. 856½
New York	o/d. Docy. 122
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 127¾

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 3,700	=Tls. 100
Roubles 100	=Mex. $3.50

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 3.41	@	5/3½		£1
„ 1	@	790½	Francs	8.81
„ 0.74	@	120¾	Gold	$1
„ 1	@	42	Yen	2.65
„ 1	@	15	Rupees	4.40
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 5, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Senawangs Tls. 8.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 222.50
Tls. 222.00 September
Tls. 215.00 cash
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 @ Tls. 94.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 139.00 cash
Tls. 140.00 July
New Engineering Tls. 27.50 cash
Tls. 28.50 September
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 15.75 Sept.

Unofficial

New Engineering Tls. 28.75
Tls. 28.60 September
Lane Crawford 6% Debs. Tls. 80.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 16.00
Tls. 15.90
Tls. 15.75 September
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 222.00
Tls. 222.50
Tls. 222.00
Tls. 221.00 September
Gulas "L" Tls. 5.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 5, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 23.00 September

Unofficial

Langkats Tls. 23.00 September

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 5, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japan-China S. and W. Co.:
Tls. 25.70 July
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 199.90 July
Tls. 203.00 September

BAR SILVER

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, July 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Par's exchange:

War Loans:

3 percent	61.25
4 percent 1917	71.35
4 percent 1918	71.05
5 percent	88.35

LONDON COTTON MARKET

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 30.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Good Middling American

Spot	20.14d.
July	20.26d.
September	19.75d.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report of July 4:—

Piece Goods

With only three full business days during the interval, coupled with a continuation of the heavy rain of the past few weeks which has seriously hampered the movement of cargo, it has not been possible to transact very much business, and we have therefore little or no guide to the state of the market except the tone at the public auctions. These were uniformly weak, partly because of increasing stringency in the native money market and partly because of a mere sentiment amongst buyers that a reaction from the high level to which prices had recently been forced was just about due. That this feeling is unjustified is evident from the quotations now coming forward from Manchester and New York where prices both for the raw and manufactured material are still advancing almost daily.

The fall in tael values of the auction goods during the past two weeks has been fairly severe even for these days of wide fluctuations and has more closely affected greys and whites than dyed cloths, but at today's sale there was decidedly keener competition for the former, at the lower prices, than was the case the previous week. We have only an insignificant private business to comment upon as importers are but little inclined to follow the decline at auction.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—For the reasons mentioned above there has been little demand and business has been restricted to a few spot requirements. Auction market weak all round. Sales reported are as follows:

8¼ lbs.—Boy and Frog at Tls. 5.50, Soldier C.C.C. at Tls. 6.40 and Three Friends at Tls. 5.75.

9-11 lbs.—In 10 lbs. Pigshead at Tls. 9.50 and Red Cock at Tls. 8.00.

12 lbs. 36 inches.—Soldier and Red Cock at Tls. 10.75 and Soldier at Tls. 10.00.

White Shirtings.—Market dull with little business offering—no private sales have been brought to our notice. Auction values easier.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our private market has ruled very quiet while the auctions showed an appreciable decline from last week's prices.

Cotton.—The continued wet weather during the last week has resulted in a further advance in the rates of our local staple, as it is thought that the rain has in some measure damaged the young plant more especially in the low-lying fields. Quotations today are Tungchow Tls. 34.50 to Tls. 35.00, Steam Ginned Tls. 33.00 to Tls. 33.50, Taichong at Tls. 34.00 and ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 32.00 to Tls. 32.75. In new Season's local cotton sales are reported to have been made at Tls. 36.00 to Tls. 38.00 for Tungchow and at Tls. 34.00 to Tls. 35.00 for Ordinary Shanghai. Market closing quite strong.

Hankow grades are quite firm, being quoted at Tls. 36.00 to Tls. 36.50 for Shensi No. 1 and Hankow grades at Tls. 31.00 to Tls. 32.00.

Reuter's recent cables quote Good Middling Americah at 20.39d. Egyptian Sakellaridis at 27.09d, and M. G. Bengals at 14.95d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market continues quite firm, sales are reported as follows:—

16's—100 bales Anchor at Tls. 156.50. 100 bales Blue Dragon at Tls. 139.50.

16's—300 bales Wedding (heavy) at Tls. 160.00, 500 bales Clouded Stork at Tls. 195.00.

The spot price for second hand 20's is now ruling at Tls. 220.00 to Tls. 218.00 for small lots, in 16's Tls. 195.00, 14's at Tls. 185.00 and 12's at Tls. 170.00.

Indian Yarn.—The undermentioned sales are recorded.

No. 10's.—100 bales Svadeshi Kose at Tls. 154.50, 300 bales Phoenix at Tls. 141.00, 250 bales Tricumdass at Tls. 149.00, 300 bales Family at Tls. 139.00 and 400 bales Connaught at Tls. 138.00.

No. 12's.—100 bales Kohlnoor at Tls. 156.00, 200 bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 155.00, 100 bales China Mill Tls. 153.75 and 100 bales Moon at Tls. 153.75.

Japanese Yarn.—One sale has been brought to our notice in No. 16's. 300 bales Man and Fish at Tls. 183.50.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Tomorrow.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Chikugo Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Tientsin	Yunnan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Chaysang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Chefoo	Hanming	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Foochow	Haean	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Taishun	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, July 8.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Omi Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports	Train & str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	19.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	Omi M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Wednesday, July 9.							
United Kingdom, via Suez	†Priam	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	huiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sulyang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Thursday, July 10.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, July 11.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30

† Parcels only. B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m. E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
B VIII	May 7		Suma	Jap. Cruiser
O D W	Apr. 30		D de Lagres	Fr. gun-boat
O D W	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
Y P D	June 12		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
O D W	June 18		Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
P & O B I	June 18		General Alava	Am. gun-boat
2 C	June 19		New Orleans	Am. cruiser
8 P	June 19		Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
B N B	June 19		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
7 P	July 2		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
1 C	July 3		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	July 4		Scarab	Br. gun-boat

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 5 —	River ports	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 5 —	River ports	Changon	Chi. H.O.S.S. Co.
July 5 —	River ports	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
July 5 —	River ports	Sulyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
July 5 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
July 5 —	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
July 5 —	.....	Marita	
July 5 —	Native Customs	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
July 5 —	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 5 —	Chinwangtao	Kashima Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
July 5 —	Hongkong	Homestead	Am. D. & Co.
July 5 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Elcano	
July 5 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Samar	
July 5 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sulyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara from Bomboy, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday and is due here on July 13.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The Shire Line s.s. Pembrokeshire, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and is due here today.

The Glen Line M-V. Glenavy, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for the same port via Tsingtau on Tuesday at 8 a.m. The tender wth passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at nine o'clock tomorrow night.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera left for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo yesterday morning.

The C.M. s.s. China, with mails and passengers, left Woosung for San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu last night.

The American gun-boats Samar and Elcano left Shanghai yesterday.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, July 11, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, July 16, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Nera will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

4.Fine weather at Shanghai. Rain in Chekiang. Cyclonic circulation over Kiangsi. The portion of the Formosan Channel typhoon which had landed in Kwangtung is still slowly recuring and filling up over Kiangsi.

5.—Fresh SE squalls with showers during the night but fine hot weather with fresh breezes, in our regions, after sunrise.

Saturday, July 5, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.61	29.64
Variation for 24 hrs.	−0.07	−0.05
Variation for 12 hrs.	0.00	†0.01
Wind—Direction	SSE	S
Wind—Miles per hour	16.2	21.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	78°1	84°2
Humidity	94	72
Nebulosity (0-10)	8	4
Rainfall, inches	0 01	—

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$645 S.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	
North China	Tls. 23 B.
Union of Canton	$250
Yangtsze	Hk. $180 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 225 S. $437½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$141
Hongkong Fire	$330 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref	$158
"Shell"	198/-
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 38 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$156½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 139 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 100 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 93 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 60
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68 B.
Weihaiwei Land	$18. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 305 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 86 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 205 B.
Oriental	Tls. 100 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 215 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 35½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 14¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 83 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$160 B.
Green Island	$88½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 21½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	$11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 77½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.35 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 15½
Karan	Tls. 5.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½ S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10¾ B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.40 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 S.
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 14
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 74½
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 150 B.

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M.S. E. of Russia....July 12

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara..July 18

For United Kingdom
*Per B. & S. s.s. Priam.....July 9

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 7

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia.....July 13

From India, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara...July 13
*Parcels only will go by the steamer Parim.

Business and Official Notices

AMERICAN ENGINEER

now

MANAGING IMPORT AND EXPORT COMPANY

in

SHANGHAI

wants to form partnership with or represent reliable

CHINESE INTERESTS

to open offices in

NEW YORK, CHICAGO

or

SAN FRANCISCO

Address Box 471
THE CHINA PRESS.

Municipal Notification

No. 2630

The Council attaches the greatest importance to the passing of the Byelaws published in the Municipal Gazette of June 26, and accordingly the attendance of all qualified Ratepayers is particularly requested at the special meeting to be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, July 10, at 12.15 p.m.

It is anticipated that the proceedings will occupy but a short time.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 5, 1919.

24323

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draw out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

NOTICE

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation invite tenders for the purchase of the property situate in the International Settlement and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai as B.C. Lot 9720.

The property, which was lately occupied by Siemssen and Co., has an area of 2 mow, 9 fun, 0 li, 4 hao and is situated at the corner of Peking Road and The Bund.

Tenders in writing should be addressed to the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation so as to reach him not later than 31st July, 1919, and must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before 15th August, 1919.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

24128

Harvie and Gibbon, Limited

(In voluntary liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 30th day of July, 1919, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Liquidators, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to S. A. Seth, and A. H. Mancell, the Liquidators of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SETH, MANCELL & Co.
Accountants for the above-named Liquidators.

38 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, 19th June, 1919.

24328

NOTICE

Will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the S.S. "Homestead."

W. M. GIFFORD,
Master.

24261

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye-Sight Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

HIRANO WATER
Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

A Good Lunch
nicely and quickly served at
SULLIVANS CANDY STORE
11.30 until 2 p.m.
(excepting Sunday)

Municipal Notification

No. 2631.

Traffic—"One Way Roads"

Notice is hereby given that with effect from Monday, July 7, the provisions of Notifications Nos. 2604 and 2611 will be withdrawn, except as regards wheelbarrow and handcart traffic.

The Szechuen Road between the Nanking and Hongkong Roads will remain closed to all vehicular traffic, except traffic proceeding North to South, until the completion of the road repairs which are now being carried out.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 5, 1919.

24345

TEXACO PRODUCTS

Lubricating Oils, Motor Oils, Transmission Lubricant, Cup Greases, Axle Greases, Liquid Wax Dressing, Asphalt Paints, and Specialities.

Distributed by
LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
11 Soochow Road, Shanghai

PLATINUM

ORDERS taken for Jewellers, Electricians, Dentists and other professions and trades.

We also buy raw and old platinum at best market prices.

Melting done promptly.

WO SHING,

Tel. C. 1577, 198 Kiangse Road.

24236

WANTED TIN PLATES

100 lbs. x 14" x 20" x 112 sheets or 200 lbs. x 20" x 28" x 112 sheets. Please send quotation, stating whether from stock or ex definit future arrival to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

We Specialize In

OFFICE FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER

Oak Desks,
Swivel Chairs,
Filing Cabinets,
always in stock

Before buying elsewhere, phone us or call at our show-room.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Hackbuck
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

STEWART
V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.
Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.
Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.
Absolutely gas-tight.
Practically free from breakage.
Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.
Made to fit any type of motor.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

SERVICE,
HIGHER
EFFICIENCY,
BETTER
ATTENTION.

STEEL, METALS, MACHINERY, CHEMICALS, GLASS, PAPER, LEATHER.

Direct Mill Representatives

SHEBA TRADING CORPORATION
82-92 Beaver St.,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

President - - - - A. J. DIMOND
Vice-President - - JAMES M. BAUMOHL
Secretary - - - - L. B. SHERMAN
Treasurer - - - - G. H. NEUMEYER

References—National City Bank. Cable Address: NEUDIMOND

24321

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, June 9, in Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station, one pigskin portmanteau, containing clothing, personal effects and documents, marked E. M. Lamb, Peking. Liberal reward for return or information leading to recovery of same.

24326 J. 6

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, furnished flat or small house, by American couple. No children. Give rate and location. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.

24306 J. 6

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
3 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished front room, with open verandah and private bathroom attached. Facing south. All modern comforts, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, bungalow, three rooms, bath and kitchen, nice garden, 21 months' lease. Rent, Mex $30 per month to anyone taking over improvements. Inquire 7 Muirhead Road, after 6 p.m.

24346 J. 9

LADY offers furnished flats in Hart Road. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

24329

TO LET, one large airy room, furnished, with bathroom. Full board or part. English family. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

24333 J. 6

FOR RENT, a four-roomed flat screened, large verandah, garden, kitchen, pantry, servants' quarters, etc., near French Park. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

24335

FOR $100: Nicely furnished room with board, in central district. Quiet. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

24332 J. 11

TO LET, central location (quiet), cool, airy and well-furnished, large double room (bathroom attached). Room has fine view, and is suitable for couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.

24317 J. 10

TO LET on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club, a suite of two well-furnished rooms with board. Private bath and verandah, facing south. Also large single room and bath. All from 15th July. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

24304

TO LET, well-furnished room in Western district, opposite Race Course. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road.

24305 J. 15

HOUSES TO LET

LADY leaving for Mokanshan wishes another to join her in small housekeeping expenses. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

24330 J. 9

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 3 Temple Lane, Tls. 100. The West End Estates, Limited, 38 Kiangse Road.

24324

MOKANSHAN: to let, a well-furnished bungalow, best situation on the hill, near pool and tennis. Owner leaving Shanghai. Will accept a reasonable offer. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

24319 J. 8

TO LET, detached house, 176 Bubbling Well Road. Inquire of Wm. Katz and Co., 1A Jinkee Road.

24310 J. 6

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis, Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

24243

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24244

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24245

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for Vladivostock, Portuguese correspondent in English, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

24342 J. 9

WANTED, active salesman, some technical knowledge required, qualification, stating salary expected to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

24344 J. 9

WANTED, enterprising well-educated Chinese for a position as salesman in technical lines. Experience abroad will be recommendation. State expected salary to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

24344 J. 9

AMERICAN firm wants good man, with knowledge of imports and exports, to take charge of their Tientsin office. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.

24325 J. 6

WANTED, experienced and competent proofreader for work on a daily newspaper. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

J. 11

WANTED, immediately, for large American Corporation, temporarily with possibility of permanency, a capable man to take charge of import department, with special local knowledge of metals, etc. State previous experience and salary required to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

24275 J. 8

WANTED by an American firm, a thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer. Apply, stating experience and speed per minute, to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

24246

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24247

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, second-hand cabinet victrola; must be in good condition. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

24327 J. 6

TRUNK wardrobe, American make, for sale. Apply from 12-2, 14 Kiukiang Road Appt. Ulrich.

24331 J. 8

SMITH-FLYER. Must be cheap and in running order. State lowest price to Box 479, THE CHINA PRESS.

24334 J. 9

WANTED, Exchequer bonds (5%) for cash. State price to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

24336 J. 9

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

24337

FOR SALE, very handsome structure for partitioning an office. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.

24309 J. 6

FOR SALE, at less than cost price, American-made, 200 volts A. C. electric ceiling fans and oscillating desk fans. Absolutely new. For particulars apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

24185 J. 27

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 19

England's Greatest Beauty Engaged at Last

Lady Diana Manners, Pursued by Scores of Men of Title and Enormous Wealth, Surrenders Her Heart to the Son of a London Doctor

Several of the Latest Portraits of Lady Diana Manners, Who Is Said to Be the Most Photographed Woman in the World—and Who Devoted to Army Charities the Proceeds of Sales of Her Photographs.

© LALLIE CHARLES.

PHOTO - RITA MARTIN.

PHOTO - LALLIE CHARLES.

A Very Popular Photograph of Lady Diana.

© E.O. HOPPÉ

ROMANCE is not dead yet in the world, though some gloomy persons seem to think it is. Indeed we are going to hear of many a modern romance more wonderful even than anything that happened in the legendary days of chivalry.

Lady Diana Manners, England's most famous beauty and daughter of England's proudest duke, has become engaged to the son of a mere doctor.

She could have married almost any disengaged man in England, or in Europe—prince, duke or millionaire. Not a few heirs to American millions sighed in hopeless adoration of her. And now she accepts the son of a doctor.

The fortunate bridegroom-elect is Captain Duff Cooper, who served with credit in the Grenadier Guards during the war, but was of relatively small importance in the vast mass of leaders and soldiers engaged in that struggle. In an army where there are over a thousand general officers, what is a captain?

Captain Cooper's father was of quite plebeian birth. Toward the end of his career he achieved considerable success as a surgeon, but that does not mean much in a social sense. In fact, doctors, have seldom been admitted on a footing of equality to the society of the nobility and the higher social circles generally in England.

Of course, we Americans, who have no false artificial conceptions regarding birth and wealth, would say that such men as the late Doctor Cooper were the best in England—educated, cultured, of service to humanity, and so on—but we can also understand the immense barriers created by the age-long worship of caste in Great Britain and how often, too often, they have held asunder loving, human hearts.

And this brings us to an understanding of the great change in social conditions and the altered point of view of a ducal family that have made such an engagement possible.

Before the war Lady Diana Manners was known as the most capricious and extravagant beauty in England, with not a little of the pride and haughtiness for which her family was noted. It was well known that the most eligible princes, dukes and earls in England were suitors for her hand, but while she smiled upon several of them in succession, she always found at last that they could not pass the supreme test of her critical taste.

Once she was a member of a gay boating party up the Thames. A prominent young nobleman fell overboard in the darkness and was drowned. Lady Diana appeared at the inquest in deep mourning, a tribute usually paid by women only to relatives or men to whom they are engaged. She looked the picture of tragic sorrow and her appearance touched everybody. How deeply her heart was concerned in this affair is a mystery, but after it Lady Diana plunged into social gayety with more reckless abandon than ever.

To say that she was the brightest social star in England is but a feeble expression. An unmarried girl is not supposed to be a social leader. Lady Diana was more. She was the incomparable attraction whose presence made every gathering she attended the foremost social affair of the day.

She was not only the leading attraction of court functions and aristocratic parties, but also of semi-public affairs such as bazaars and charitable undertakings. An interesting example of her popularity was given at a great bazaar.

The main feature of the affair was the sale of a pearl necklace quite liberally valued at $10,000 which had been presented to the charity. Every advance in the price paid would, of course, benefit the affair. Lady Diana placed the necklace on her shapely bosom and after a few moments of spirited bidding sold it for $20,000—more than twice its value.

It was well known that the extraordinary number and richness of her costumes placed an almost unbearable burden on her father, the Duke of Rutland, who for a man of his rank is not particularly wealthy. Every day, or oftener, she startled the world with some new costume or fashion.

Her appearance at a reception attired as Juliet, in fifteenth century Florentine costume of scarlet velvet trimmed with real pearls, was but one of her innumerable displays of daring.

To vary the very conventional, strictly prescribed costume in which she had to make her debut at Court was quite a problem, but she overcame it triumphantly.

Lady Diana was the youngest of three very beautiful and picturesque sisters. The other two, Lady Marjorie and Lady Violet Manners, both now married to noblemen of high rank, seemed to enjoy the highest possible social success, but in fact Lady Diana was to eclipse them completely. Her sisters had simply paved the way for her glory.

Here it is interesting to note that Lady Diana is a direct descendant of Dorothy Vernon, of Haddon Hall, one of the most picturesque heroines of Elizabethan days.

Those who remember that very stirring American novel, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," will doubtless see some striking points of resemblance between its heroine, Dorothy Vernon, and her descendant, Lady Diana Manners. Dorothy Vernon was the last representative of the Vernons of Haddon Hall, and she married Sir John Manners, the ancestor of the present Duke of Rutland.

Haddon Hall, one of the most beautiful places in England, is still in the possession of the Rutland family. Their principal country seat, however, is Belvoir Castle, an immense place. The Duke owns 62,000 acres of the land.

The members of the house of Manners, like the Howards, the Cavendishes, the Cecils and a few others, belong to a group of families that feel there is nothing higher than themselves in England. They pay homage to the King on account of his position, but they feel that from a strictly family point of view he scarcely reaches their altitude.

The present Duke's father in his youth wrote some rather noted verses, in which occurred these interesting lines:

"Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility."

Small wonder that Lady Diana Manners, who possessed quite extraordinary beauty in addition to all the advantages of rank, great estates and ancient and romantic family traditions, should have been an object of universal adoration.

Several princes of the British royal family and of several continental reigning houses were madly in love with her and begged for her hand upon their knees. It has been decided recently that the members of the British royal family should not seek their mates among foreign reigning families, but rather among prominent English families of the nobility or possibly among Colonial or American families.

Under this policy there could have been no more fitting bride for an English prince than Lady Diana Manners. She would have been immensely popular as Queen of England or in any position near to the throne.

There is no doubt that she could have occupied such a position. While the Duke of Rutland may feel that his blood is bluer than that of the King, it is evident that relationship to the reigning house still gives a social authority that must be very tempting to a woman.

But, however, boundless the power and wealth that were placed at Lady Diana's feet, she capriciously rejected them and continued her career of breaking hearts.

At the beginning of the great war a strange tragedy entered Lady Diana's life; which doubtless affected her subsequent actions very much. All who knew anything about her realized that, though she was capricious and extravagant, she always had a tender and sensitive heart.

This tragedy came out, strange to say, in an inquiry at Chicago quite accidentally. After America's entry into the war Count James Minotto, a young Italian nobleman with German relations, who married the daughter of Louis Swift, of Chicago, was examined on the suspicion of having secret communications with German officials.

Minotto proved that some at least of his communications were made at the request of Lady Diana Manners to find the whereabouts of an English officer, Major H. C. Johnston, of the Scots Greys, who had disappeared during the retreat from Mons. Minotto found that the major was fatally wounded and a prisoner of the Germans. The count succeeded in sending the officer a message an hour before he died, reading:

"Lady Diana Manners sends her best wishes and kindest thoughts."

Lady Diana evidently thought a great deal of the deceased officer, for she sent a cable to Count Minotto, saying:

"Infinite thanks for endless trouble and sympathy. Shall never forget."

Later she wrote this interesting letter which gives a remarkable picture of the spoiled society beauty's sad state of mind at this stage of her life:

"My Dear Count Minotto:

"I do not know how I shall ever thank you for your trouble and sympathy and great goodness. People are wonderful, and you among the best. It is an awful story and only one in a million. England is very black, and every heart is very sad, but a great many together can suffer with more fortitude than if one feels singled out for the calamities. There is no one left at the front of my friends now. They are all killed, but next week a lot more go, and then the anxiety begins again. I go into a hospital to-morrow for three months, preparatory for trying to get to France with a small staff of nurses and doctors, but it is difficult to manage, although such enterprises are required in the extreme. But money is as scarce as miracles, and that is the foundation of any scheme. I am so frightened in the hospitals.

"I wake up in the hospital at night trembling, frightened by sights and loneliness and squalid jobs, but it is better than knitting socks, which every woman you see here does incessantly. Isn't my spelling funny? Do forgive. I never write in consequence, but you have been so wonderful that I must thank you. Yours,

"DIANA MANNERS."

The petted darling of society did indeed throw herself into her hospital work with all the energy she possessed. She became completely transformed. She was as serious as she had once been capricious and extravagant.

But how was she to get money for the enterprises nearest her heart, for that commodity had become, as she expressed it, "scarce as miracles"?

Lady Diana found the solution. Her photographs she knew had been extremely popular from the moment she entered society. One of the first that created a profound impression showed her garbed as her namesake, Diana, drawing her deadly bow. The beauty of the pose and its perfect symbolism, with regard to one who was breaking so many hearts, impressed everybody.

She is now "the most photographed woman in the world." She decided to sell all her photographs and use the proceeds for the support of her hospital and Soldiers' Aid Society. The knowledge that the money was to be used for this purpose naturally greatly increased the sale of the photographs, which in any case would have been very great. She was able to collect many thousands of dollars a year in this way during the last three years, and the income is said to be still increasing.

While working hard at her hospital Lady Diana met Captain Cooper and helped to save the lives of several of his men. All the pride, extravagance and frivolity of the former darling of society had disappeared. Only her beauty remained, perhaps greater than ever.

She who might have occupied the highest position in Europe accepted with thankful heart the companionship for life of the modest captain of infantry.

Summer Shopping Suits

By Lady Duff-Gordon

A Chic One-Piece Suit, With Wide, Rolling Collar ("Lucile" Model.)

The "Arabesque," With Its Outer High, Belted Coat.

The "Arabesque," a Narrow, Draped Cloth Skirt, With Coat of Chiffon. ("Lucile" Model)

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

THE Summer shopping suits spread before you on this page have a union of two qualities not always apparent in dress. They are chic and comfort.

Each is smart, yet each can be slipped on and off in what you Americans expressively term a "jiffy." This hastening nation wants to reduce even its time for dressing to a minimum. Wherefore I have found that the gowns that are most popular are those that can be most quickly donned and doffed. That designer who will weave from his innermost consciousness a robe that can be put on or removed in literally the twinkling of an eye will become one of your multi-millionaires.

Yet Americans have greatest taste, and it will be an easily removable gown of elegant lines and material that will net to that designer after creative troubles a huge fortune. One of your most admired actresses invented an evening dress that was fastened by but one hook. This was at the back of the belt. The design was daring and the building material rather bizarre. She had directed its construction for a quick change in the play in which she was appearing. Had it possessed refinement and distinction as well as novelty and convenience, she might have been the one who would amass the millions that await the creator of the idea and its execution.

The large middle figure on this page is the model of the most elaborate of the trio. This, the "Arabesque," is a slightly draped skirt, narrow at the ankles, with a deep yoke of chiffon. Across the top of the cloth robe, where it meets the chiffon tunic, is a band of Oriental embroidery. A touch of lightness, desirable in every gown, is bestowed by the short coat cut on square lines of chiffon. The coat front, hem and sleeves have a border of ribbon.

The small left-hand lower figure gives a back view of a belted coat, which possesses greater utility than the chiffon one, and can be worn in the morning or on the least formal occasions.

The third is a one-piece suit in cloth, with the fashionable one-side drapery and with box plaits front and back. The extremely high collar, with its choker of silk, is a novelty. The wide, rolling collar opening low upon the shoulders is a distinctive and popular note of the season.

Coquetry Appears In Latest Dress And Tea Gowns

Reinstatement Of Home Life In All Its Various Phases Brings About A New Type Of Costumery

The prophets believe in the recrudescence of coquetry. They have every reason for their belief. Human nature runs true to form. It acts and reacts as it has since the dawn of civilisation. Sartorially, we can go no further back, although perhaps the cave woman let down her hair to her knees and clothed herself in some peculiar brilliancy of birds' plumage and animals' hides when her warrior had ceased clubbing his rivals and peace and prosperity reigned in the cave.

If coquetry in dress comes back to women, it will not be a reversal to an immediate pre-war period. Much water has gone under the bridge since that peculiar feminine quality was expressed in clothes. Woman's costumery is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual condition, and coquetry, as such, was thought to be dead. The dictionary impresses upon our minds the fact that "coquetry is pretense of affection," and the entire world has rested its definition of coquetry on the belief that it is a semblance, and not an actuality, of mental and moral beliefs.

Generations of women in this country have been brought up to regard "semblance" as the dignified, ladylike and correct way to meet man. Long lines of women throughout the centuries have acted on this principle, and they were sturdy women full of moral character when it came to the position of wife and mother, the bearer of burdens and the sharer of joys.

Artificiality Toward Men

In the early days of our civilisation, women taught their daughters this same attitude of slight artificiality toward men; in fact they were not even told to be entirely truthful or honest with other women when it came to the questions of love, vanity, marriage and clothes. "Ladylike" was the word most commonly used for this form of demeanor. To tell the price of anything, to discuss one's private affairs with anybody, to admit that a gown had been made over in the house, that a man was agreeable to one, that invitations to parties were eagerly sought—these were things that the wellbred woman was trained not to do.

Her clothes were a symbol of her attitude toward the world, or especially toward the masculine sex. She wore the things that made her look pretty; she put on what was supposed to be demurely alluring; she concealed that which was ugly about her and accentuated that which was attractive, even if it had to be accentuated by artificial means.

Then something happened to the world of women. A great monstrous heap. Women wore what was grotesque as often as they wore what was lovely. They despised the word "pretty." To be called "pretty" was a blow to the majority of girls and matrons. They talked of style, of effectiveness, of individuality. They accentuated their ugliness, if it made them effective. They did whatever they could to be different from their neighbors. They repressed curves, they abhorred a "figure," they detested an erect carriage. They grew out of all semblance to the long lines of women who had preceded them, and their clothes represented their mental condition—which was one of rebellion against tradition.

They carried screaming, flaming banners of honesty; they believed in telling everything they knew; and they admitted men into full comradeship, as they would women. They considered their mothers as old fashioned as Charlotte Bronte's heroines.

Into the midst of this almost appalling honesty, this attitude of sexlessness, as many critics have described it, came the war. Then every quality that woman had cultivated in the last decade was brought to bear in order to give her efficiency. She threw aside the fragments of coquetry and reserve that remained and entered the war with the spirit of a man.

Then the war ceased, and she had reached the apex of her modern phase. She could go no further.

Peace Brings New Phase

Now she is beginning to swing back to her former state. It is of extreme psychological interest. It may be a tendency toward a condition that will not eventuate, but it nevertheless interests the students of dress. It compels the dressmakers to pause; it has already begun to revolutionise the silhouette; it has changed the tactics of the milliners; therefore, there should be none to rise and say that it is insignificant. It may revolutionise the industry of apparel. It may be the beginning of a new era. The woman of today can never swing backward into coquetry as far as her grandmother's niche, but she can take on the semblance of a day that was.

The foremost tendency away from the situation of the last four years is the revival of home life. There was little heart for entertaining when the world was at war. Even before America went into the struggle the vast majority of important women had been giving their time to war work, and they banished social gaiety from their homes, although they sometimes indulged in it in public places. There was no 5 o'clock tea because there were no women to attend it; there were few dinners because every one was too exhausted from the day's work to get into harness and be cheerful and entertaining to outsiders at 7 o'clock.

Life resolved itself into a Puritan schedule. Even wealthy women, and those who had hitherto been inclined toward a gay life, kept down their purchases of clothes to street suits and an occasional, a very occasional evening gown.

This spring there is a cropping up of home entertaining which is on a par with the bursting into bloom of crocus and daffodil and violet. Women in every stratum of society have begun to revert to the sociabilities of home life. Dinners are constant, afternoon tea is served in town and country, war work has practically ceased for the thousands, and relaxation and leisure have come in with the glamor of spring.

This is the condition that fosters coquetry. This is the atmosphere in which it grows. When woman begin to dress for their own homes, when all that intimate social life is revived among householders, then there comes a disposition to look one's best, to wear those frail, diaphanous, trailing things that have been associated with women from the dawn of dress.

In reverting to this life of another day, the Americans have followed in the path of the English women, just as the French did during the last two years of the war. A tea gown de luxe took the place of a formal dinner gown, released a one-piece frock from indoor service and served as a compromise between keeping on one's day clothes and dressing for dinner.

It must be admitted that these new tea gowns are not simple; they do not spell economy. Many of them look and are wildly extravagant. They have the brilliancy of the East, the color of China and Japan, the exotic appearance of the creations of Paul Poiret in his best days.

The reason they allow a large play of individualism, and this delights the average woman, is that they do not confine themselves to the limitations set down by fashion. We know that the new silhouette is bell shaped below the knees and that it is the forerunner of an utter and drastic change in skirts. It does not seem probable that this change can fall flat or that it lacks the power to overturn what has been worn for two years; so while women are puzzling their heads and shaking their purses to find out what they can do to make a narrow skirt full and a plain skirt draped they can indulge their freest fancy in tea gowns without an anxious thought.

There is no idea of incorporating the full skirt into this type of costume, which now reaches into all strata of society and has become a dominating spring habit. Not only are the skirts narrow but they are often shockingly short.

A certain matron given over to brilliant and somewhat exotic dressing recently appeared at her own dinner table in a tea gown that made her husband insist she had forgotten her skirt and come out in her short under petticoat. He further described the gown as a petticoat beneath and a tablecloth above. The underslip, which was of jonquil yellow satin, was as tight and straight as an old Egyptian robe. At intervals it was banded with gold lace, and it showed an unusual swing of gold colored legs and gold slippers. Over this slip was the "tablecloth." It was an immense square of yellow tulle lavishly embroidered in a barbaric manner with heavy gold threads. It had an oblong in the middle through which the head was slipped, and its corners were weighted with tassels of gold beads that dripped to the floor.

It was exotic and quite magnificent enough to warrant its price; but, as a woman guest said who had observed it it could be copied at home with a square of chiffon over which was thrown a tracery of silver or gold thread that could be bought at the art department of a shop, while the underslip could be made from a tight satin lining that was part of an ancient evening gown.

Not only did the guest make this observation, but she produced her theory in concrete form at her own dinner party a few days later. She took a straight white satin slip left from a voluminous evening gown, banded it with silver lace, then an immense square of flag blue chiffon, threw over it a rapid and sketchy design in silver thread, cut a hole in the middle, and dropped it over her head.

Directoirettes Gown

Perhaps the most individual tea gown of the spring was one worn at a country house party by a woman who is less exotic than interesting.

She copied it from a print of the turbulent time in France during the

(Continued on Page 5)

At the Dressing Table

By MIMOSA

How Milicent Cheated Father Time

I hadn't seen Milicent for over three years, when I called on her a few days ago. I knew she had taken up munition work at the beginning of the war, and from what I had heard of her from time to time, hard work, early rising, and late to bed, I quite expected to find her looking old, and very much the worse for her three years' work. But far from looking jaded and tired, I found her younger and fresher than when I had last seen her. Her complexion was smooth and clear, and her hair brighter, and more glossy than before, while the few wrinkles which I remember had entirely disappeared.

How She Preserved Her Complexion

After a little persuasion she told me the secret of how she had not only kept, but improved, her looks during the three years in which we had not met, in spite of her hard work and late hours.

She told me she owed the freshness of her complexion to the regular use every night of a little plain mercolised wax. This she rubbed gently into the face and neck, leaving it on all night, and washing it off in the morning with warm water. She had entirely given up the use of powder, which she told me she felt sure caused wrinkles, and was using instead a lotion made by mixing an ounce of cleminite in about two ounces of water. This lotion gives a most natural appearance, and is beneficial to the skin, and judging by her complexion I can well believe it.

Removing the Wrinkles

When I asked what she had done to remove the little wrinkles which I remembered round her eyes and mouth, she told me nothing. The use of the mercolised wax had done the trick without any effort on her part. This wax, it seems, gently peels off all the dead outer skin, slowly and imperceptibly while one sleeps, and with the dead skin, all lines and wrinkles, leaving the fresh young complexion beneath clear and smooth.

A Slight Growth of Superfluous Hair

There was another point upon which I was very curious. Milicent used to have a slight growth of hair on her upper lip, which I am forced to admit, entirely spoilt her claims to being considered a pretty girl, and this too had entirely disappeared, owing to the use she told me of a little powdered pheminol. After two applications, she said, all traces of the growth had disappeared, but as a precaution she had used some tekko paste for a couple of weeks afterwards.

How She Kept Her Hair Bright and Glossy

To keep her hair in good condition she had shampooed it regularly every fortnight with a dessert spoonful of stallax dissolved in hot water, then dried it without rinsing (as this is not necessary when using stallax) and given it a good brushing. Every month she gave it a stimulant in the form of a simple tonic. For one week in every four she massaged into the roots every night a tonic made by mixing an ounce of boranium with four ounces of Bay Rum or Eau de Cologne.

A Perfectly Natural Color

Milicent had always been naturally pale, and I remarked on the pretty flush which had come into her cheeks. This she confessed was not natural (although it had deceived even an expert like myself), but was brought about, by using a little pure colliandum, which she applied to her cheeks with a piece of cotton wool. The beauty of this color was, that it appeared absolutely natural, for it deepened as the atmosphere became warmer, just as a natural color would.

Your Skin Needs Protection

Do you know why it is that your skin is often so rough, dry and "tight"?

The reason, as Dr. William Allen Pusey points out, is that "the skin because of the unnatural dryness loses its power of resistance." It cracks and breaks, becomes painfully rough and red. Dr. Pusey goes on to say that "the secret" in preventing and curing rough skin is to make up the deficiency of lubrication which the skin is failing to supply for itself.

The Invisible Protection your skin needs

Just before you go out, apply a little Pond's Vanishing Cream. It provides just the protection your skin needs to keep it soft, fine-textured and lovely.

Use it on your hands and face. It is instantly absorbed by the skin, leaving not the slightest trace of a shine. Notice the soft, velvety texture—the transparent, natural coloring it gives the skin.

Use it every day. Do not be afraid to apply it while dressing. It disappears immediately and will not soil veil or gloves.

Whenever you want your skin to look its best

Before going out in the evening, or whenever you want your skin to look particularly well, apply a little Vanishing Cream, as a finishing touch. It actually seems to smooth out all the tired lines, and makes the face feel wonderfully refreshed. It gives your skin the transparency and softness everyone so much admires.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919

Army Selects Oldsmobile For Hard American Test Run

Being The Personal Narative Of 'Olds Eight' Who Made The Trip From Los Angeles To Salt Lake

First, a little life history. I am an Oldsmobile Eight. I was born in Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A., and I came out to the western coast of America at a very early age. Pathfinding or the mapping out of roads has always been to my liking and I have done a lot of it. Pathfinding and the accomplishment of unusually difficult tasks has been a characteristic of our family from the days of my earliest ancestors. You see, I come from perhaps the oldest family in the world. My early ancestors were the first to successfully carry passengers over any great distances and in nearly every generation since something unusual and original has been accomplished in our family—so, you see, the mapping out of roads comes quite naturally to me. So when I was informed that I was the car selected by the United States army officials to make a military run from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, I was overjoyed. The purpose of the run was to obtain accurate knowledge of just what a motor can be depended on to do in case of necessity and just how useful it may become in actual war service in this country. The route was laid out and organised on the regular military patrol basis, utilising telegraphic service and facilities throughout the entire trip.

On the day set for the start, I was aroused from my slumbers along about three o'clock in the morning by the men who were to go with me on the trip. I didn't catch all the names of those who were to go with me at first but later on I learned that besides my official pilot, C. H. Bigelow, there was Captain Bird and Sergeants Baker and Hamilton. Promptly at four o'clock we were checked out by the military committee. Captain Bird was at the wheel and as the timer called the last second, I resolved that we were going to shatter some records on that trip or "go-bust" in the attempt.

I never felt in better condition and I buckled down to the work in hand. It only took me a second to find that the men who were with me could be depended on to keep me in the road, so I devoted all my energies to keeping myself always on the alert and answering every singal from the driver instantly and with the famous "pep" of our Oldsmobile family. Under Bird's guidance, I made some fast time from Los Angeles to Victorville, a distance of 106 miles. My old friend and pilot, Mr. Bigelow, here took me in charge, and away I went—there's a world of satisfaction in working with someone who understands every bolt and nut in your makeup and whom you can absolutely depend on—isn't there? From now on, I showed my rear license plate to everything on the road and we broke all previous records to the little desert town of Daggett by twenty-six minutes. This tickled my passengers, but the way friend Bigelow was crowding down on my accelerator made me gasp for breath. I was only an instant in getting my second wind, and my! how I did rush that desert waste. Bigelow was crowding on the accelerator in that fashion, he undoubtedly wanted speed—and, believe me, speed he was going to get! And, between you and me and the hood cover, it was only a few seconds before he began to let up on the accelerator—there is such a thing as too much speed even for an old friend like Bigelow.

We were traveling over the "Arrow-head" trail, which generally is in good condition, but we hadn't traveled a great distance before rain set in and great caution and skill were necessary to keep on top of the wet roads. I heard Bigelow tell the rest of the crowd to watch out for themselves over the bad going. When we were within 250 miles of Salt Lake City, the weather began to get worse and I was worried and so were the crew. First a howling dust storm made it difficult for the pilot to keep me on the road. Then a driving hailstorm set in which nearly blinded my companions and beat against their faces until they were raw. The road ahead was a streak of sleet and mud. However, we of the old Oldsmobile family are noted for endurance and I determined to live up to the reputation of the family. By hard work, I managed to keep up a fairly good pace but the rain torrent got in its deadly work and for mile after mile, I wallowed through mud and slush. Four times I lost my foothold and slid off the road. But the men worked like true soldiers and each time we managed to get back to the trail. After the fourth slip, the going improved somewhat and we rolled into Salt Lake City covered with mud from end to end and my four soldier companions climbed stiffly from their seats and stretched their weary limbs for the first time in many hours. My running time was 37 hours and 14 minutes.

Three days later, I was headed for the West again and for 390 miles it was mud—mud—mud—it seemed as if I never before saw so much mud and slush. When we hit solid ground again at St. George we all perked up and went about the business of smashing all the old time records that happened to stand in our way.

In the vicinity of Las Vegas, the sun was sizzling hot and for ten long hours I rushed on while the thermometer stood at from 122 to 132 degrees F. Right here I want to say to my relatives all over the world, that I was a credit to the family in those ten hours—it takes some will-power for a machine to race along a rutty, bumpy, sun-baked country road with the thermometer at 132 degrees F! Having traveled hours with but little to eat, no sleep, and hardly anything to drink, it also took some will-power and grit on the part of my crew to keep on till the setting of the sun afforded some relief.

At twenty minutes past ten that night we again pulled into Los Angeles and I was in the seventh heaven of delight when it was officially reported that we made the return trip in thirty-six hours and fourteen minutes, thereby lowering my own time for the outgoing trip by one hour, and shattering all previous records for the same route. Knowing the road conditions as I do, I am willing to wager that my record will not be bettered—or even equalled—for a long, long time.

But that is not all—my running time for the round trip of 1,630 miles was seventy-four hours and fifty minutes—just thirty-five hours and ten minutes faster than the next best effort. So you see, as I stand here in the garage this morning, I am just a little bit proud and self-satisfied. I feel that I have been a credit to the family—and in our family that is enough.

Electrical System Is 'Ground Work' Of Motor Troubles

Learn To Know Your Ignition Thoroughly And Save Many A Tie-Up

By William H. Stewart, Jr.

Many times I have been asked to look over a friend's car, to find that the trouble was one of the simplest. The average driver knows nothing about electricity as applied to the automobile and so is unable to tell when the ignition system is functioning properly. He is afraid to experiment, and believes in letting things alone until something happens.

He then looks over the system for the first time, and, of course, does not know whether the wiring is right or not. Yet I have repeatedly pointed out cases of worn insulation among other troubles about which the operator seemed entirely lost. In one case the spark was jumping freely from a distributer wire to a piece of metal near by and he pointed to it as evidence that he had a good spark—evidently accepting it as a matter of course that the spark should jump where it did.

Even if the operator understands nothing of the nature of his ignition system he should at least familiarise himself with the positions of the various wires, their colors and general condition. Here the instruction book will be a great help. If any wire becomes displaced it will then be readily noticed. Watch particularly for cases where one wire chafes against another or some piece of metal.

Such places should be protected with electric tape or at least covered so that no short-circuit may occur. But the high tension or secondary wires may develop a short-circuit where least expected, so that it would be well to go over them occasionally to see that no leakage takes place. This is particularly true in rainy weather. The moisture is drawn in by the fan and is scattered around under the hood.

Wires which did not leak current before will short-circuit in a wet spell. The best method is to run the engine and to trace along each wire, lifting it away from any place it may touch, to see or feel if the current is leaking through the insulation. Where a leak is noted the place must be taped.

A more puzzling problem arises when all the wires from the distributer pass through a metal tube. There is always the possibility of a short from the wires to the tube, as the tube is always grounded. Proceed as follows: First find out if the current enters the suspected wire. To do this, disconnect the wire at the distributor end and hold it near its contact to see if spark jumps. Of course, if no spark is seen the trouble is not in the wire, but in the distributer. If a good spark occurs at the distributer, but none at the other end of the wire, there is a short in between. The wire must be pulled out and a good one substituted, or the old one made serviceable again.

On some systems it will be found impossible to remove the defective wire, so it is necessary to substitute a good one between the same points, running it along the outside of the tube and securing it by means of tape. This does not look so well, but it restores ignition to a missing cylinder, with all that that mfans, for when an engine misses explosions it loses power, flattens the bearings and hurries its progress to the scrap heap.

TIRE DURABILITY HIGH

There was a time when a motorist in laying in a supply of tires, gave thought only to the subject of their durability. In those days tire-building had not reached its present state of perfection and most of the highways were so bad that the driver was constantly filled with anxiety as to whether he could finish his journey without tire trouble.

But tire construction has improved to such a degree and good roads have become so common everywhere in the country, that an automobilist whose car is equipped with good tires, seldom worries today about blow-outs or punctures. With the question of dependability satisfactorily adjusted, the owner of a handsome car now is becoming particular about the looks of his tires. He wants a tire that in gracefulness of line harmonises with the beauty of his car and has in its appearance that clear-cut look of quality, which stamps it as a tire of the highest grade.

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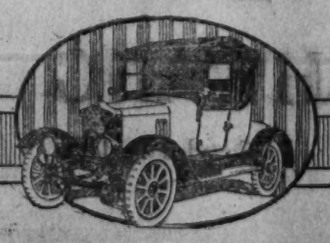

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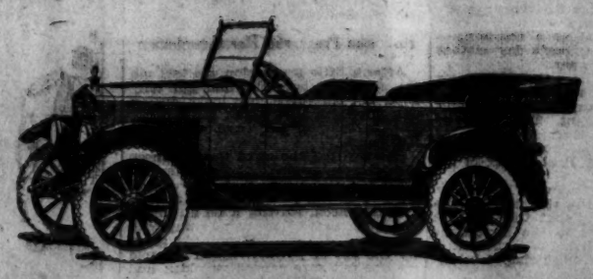

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Coasting And Pulling Both Indictate Whether Car Is In Best Condition

As the car is a delicate and complex mechanism of many parts and necessarily meets with many road vicissitudes, the prudend owner naturally watches its performance as one of the indications of its condition. His conclusions are the result of a variety of small indications and are usually not very well defined. In this connection a fairly steep hill conveniently within reach may be found quite useful.

The first of the two tests suggested is that the car be allowed to coast down the hill with the clutch out, and near the foot of the hill the speedometer be watched until the speed becomes steady and there is no further acceleration. This speed should be noted, together with the extent to which the car was loaded with passengers, and from time to time thereafter the experiment may be repeated. If the maximum is not then reached it is conclusive evidence of undue friction of the running gear somewhere back of the gear box. Usually it will mean that the brake bands are dragging. A quick test for this is to put the hand on the brakes when the car has been run some distance and the brakes have not been used. They will be hot if the trouble lies at this point.

The second test is as to the maximum speed at which the car can reach the top of the hill. This speed ought also to be noted, together with the passenger load. This test should only be applied after the coasting test has shown the rolling capacity of the car to be up to normal. If on a subsequent occasion, when the rolling test has given satisfactory results, the car fails to attain its usual speed in mounting the hill, the indication is of some trouble with the engine taken as a whole.

It may, for example, be a faulty setting of the carbureter, but by far the most common trouble is carbon in the cylinders. In fact, if some method of keeping them clear is not in regular use the efficiency of the engine begins to decline immediately after they have been cleaned and continues to decrease until the next cleaning time. A number of devices are on the market intended to keep the cylinders free of carbon. Their efficiency can be determined by noting that from time to time on the hill in question the ability of the car remains at its high notch.

If the only available hill is rather short it may nevertheless be utilised by starting down the hill at a speed nearly equal to what might be expected as a maximum coasting speed. And on the other hand, in ascending the hill, to reduce the car speed just before reaching the hill, so that it will not carry on to the slope much of its momentum and come fully under the influence of the hill almost at once.

While these two tests seem perhaps very informal, their results are in the highest degree reliable. They depend upon gravity as modified in its effects by friction, both of the car itself and of the air which must be displaced by it. The slope of the hill brings the force of gravity into action. There are three ways of describing the slope. The first, and the one free from uncertainty, is to mention the angle in degrees, by which it rises from the horizontal. Surveyors habitually define the grade by the number of feet in a hundred along the level by which the road rises. This is a natural incident to the fact that all of their usual measurements are referred to the horizontal. In all matters of physics the comparison is made between the length of the slope and the rise, and the rise is given in portion exists between true grade percent grade. A very convenient relation exists between true grade percent as thus defined and the engine power necessary to overcome it.

Taking the ton at 200 pounds, it requires 20 pounds a ton of loaded car weight to overcome each one percent of grade, and it happens to be a fact that on a grade of about 31 percent the usual smooth tread tires lose their traction and this therefore is the maximum grade which the car can ascend. It would require something over 620 pounds of engine energy a ton of car. This grade also corresponds to an acceleration by gravity of ten feet a second, and the loss of traction (slipping of the wheels) at this acceleration is the reason why the corresponding retardation of ten feet a second, a second is the limit of effective breaking.

Now if somebody will furnish a nice steep hill Shanghai motorists can try out their cars.

OLD BUICK STILL GOES ON

The first Buick car to be sold on the Pacific Coast was purchased by Dr. A. J. Villain from C. S. Howard, who is still the Buick distributer in California. This was in 1905, and the car, still in running condition, was a feature of the Coast this year.

CARRY TUBES IN BAGS

A habit of motorists to carry tubes unprotected in tool boxes is often responsible for trouble. Tools are bounced against them as the car bounds along and the sides are chafed and become worn. The tube is weakened before it is even inserted in the casing. All tubes should be carried in a waterproof bag or well wrapped in a newspaper.

Coquetry Appears In Latest Dress And Tea Gowns

(Continued from Page 3)

first part of the eighteenth century. It was almost purely directoire. She made it of white satin with a flat drapery of black lace over each shoulder, down the sides, and stretching out into a train. The belt, which defined the high waistline, was of velvet ribbon, and the short Josephine sleeves were of white chiffon. She tied her black satin slippers to her white stockings with black velvet ribbons, and she wore the type of necklace that was fashionable during that era. Her hair was arranged after the manner adopted by the women who had just escaped the guillotine but had not escaped having their hair cut while in prison.

This type of tea gown serves for a formal dinner as well as any other kind of evening entertainment, although it is primarily intended as an informal house robe. It has companions in economy, for there are tea gowns sent from Paris to smart women in this country which show that the French are adopting the compromise costume, as it is called.

There is one of black satin, for instance, which has been constantly worn by a hostess of distinction who uses it as a tea gown in the late afternoon and as a dinner frock when she is asked out. The black satin slip sweeps over the ankles and drops backward to a train, and there are curious sleeves formed from two wide bands of gold lace which are part of a deep cape that drops from the shoulders like a court train and is weighted with a thick golden tassel that keeps it in a straight line.

In opposition to this formal type of tea gown there are costumes which make the wearer look a bit more undressed than in any evening gown of the past. The demand for translucent fabrics, the unlined bodice, the bare arm and the short house skirt gives a woman a chance to appear as negligently clothed as an Oriental dancer. A mass of glittering beads, a few gorgeous tassels, a sweeping shoulder drapery of mauve or rose pink chiffon, are exceedingly alluring, but the last generation would certainly have been shocked at a costume made up of so little.

There is a certain tea gown of this kind which has been worn with great success. It is made with shoulder draperies of mauve-colored tulle, unlined, caught at the top of each arm with blue beads woven into cords and tassels. These fall in straight lines to the ankles and clash and clatter at each movement of the wearer in the manner beloved by barbarians. The only substantial thing in this gown is a deep vest of blue and mauve beaded net—and one could not call that especially substantial. There is a lining to the frock, but it is made of chiffon, one mauve layer and one pink, and the figure beneath is uncorseted.

If, at the present moment, any one desires further evidence of the fact that there is a return to coquetry and to those subtle, mysterious airs that the women of other generations took upon themselves, the recrudescence of the tea gown is in itself a strong enough factor for any jury.

WOMEN NOW DEFT DRIVERS

Women no longer look askance at the seat behind the wheel of an automobile. Their reluctance to drive a gasoline car in the past few years has seen a reversal of form, with the result that today women are as deft in the manipulation of the clutch pedal, the accelerator and the shifting lever as are men.

This evolution is due to the foresight of the manufacturer of gasoline automobiles in his insistence upon simplified construction, with particular reference to the driving mechanism.

There is no mystery connected with the driving operation of the Nash Six. Women long ago discovered that to drive this car is a very simple process in which physical effort is practically negligible.

The shifting lever of the Nash Six is of the ball and socket type, and its operation requires little effort; the clutch pedal is thrust into position with the mere push of the foot, and the footbrake pedal responds to light pressure. These features have a particular appeal to women, as has also the hand, or emergency brake, which is within easy access of the driver and may be "set" so as to lock the wheels at a moment's notice and without any undue exertion.

Lithuania Seeking Cars From America

A new export market is opened to the automobile manufacturers of America in the little republic of Lithuania, on the Baltic Sea. Among the first necessities for reconstruction she needs automobiles, automobile parts, accessories and tools. She is also in the market for raw products, including rubber and iron, and for machinery—all for automobile manufacture.

By an extensive and modern system of co-operative societies and trade associations, Lithuania is organised financially and economically, and is ready to pay for what she gets. The country is familiar with the automobile trade of America, tried its products before the war, and liked them well.

The Lithuanians have already started to rebuild their highways, and they have immediate use for vehicles to travel on these new roads. Automobiles will be used entirely in Lithuania until her railroads can be rebuilt and put into operation again.

Lithuania needs the finished product in passenger cars, trucks and wagons, for the immediate needs of her reviving business and trade. And she has a still bigger demand for motor tractors, farm trucks, and other farm cars. For her people are practically all farmers, with a rich land and a natural talent for agriculture. With the modern motor power machines from America's factories, they expect to retrieve very quickly their four years' losses.

The Lithuanians, of which there are approximately seven million, are an aggressive, industrious people. Ports of entry to Lithuania are Koenigsberg, Memel and Libau, all on the Baltic.

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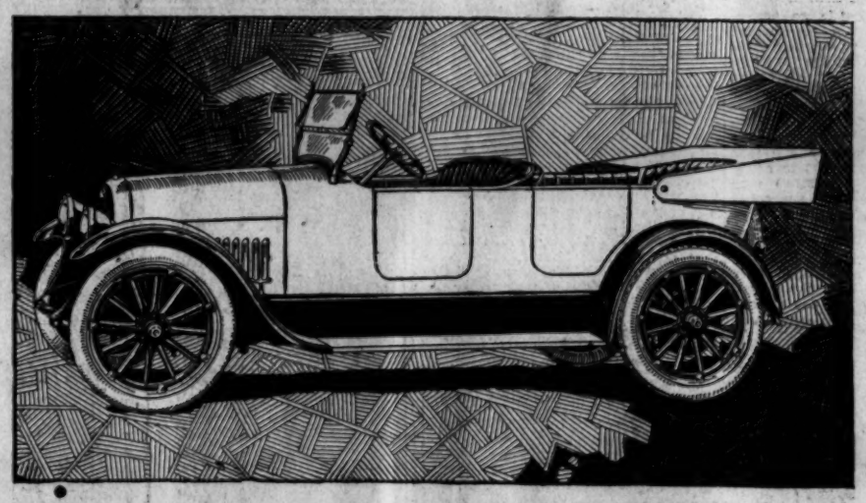

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Billions For Better Roads In America's Campaign

U. S. Begins Greatest Highways Building Drive In History Of The World

By J. E. Pennybacker
Director of Roads of the American Automobile Association

Into the building of highways America is now putting a tireless energy, a splendid enthusiasm, a broad technical knowledge and a mighty stream of money which will make all previous efforts at highway building by any nation seem like child's play. Rome at the height of her glory boasted of 50,000 miles of military highways radiating from the imperial city to the boundaries of her European territories. France has a national highway system comprising the main arteries of travel with a length of some 24,000 miles. America will in three years build as many miles of first-class highway as Rome built in 300 years and our road builders will in three years or less add to our highways at least twice the length of the "routes nationale" of France. The United States, with its 3,000,000 square miles of area, has gradually accumulated about 2,500,000 miles of country roads, but our people have been too busy in other directions until practically today to undertake seriously the great task of pulling themselves out of the mud and sand of this vast network of highways and byways.

Congress in 1916 made an appropriation of $85,000,000, of which $75,000,000 was to be spent in a five-year period in conjunction with a similar amount from the states on post road building and $10,000,000 was to be spent at the rate of $1,000,000 a year on forest roads. This year an additional federal appropriation has been made of $200,000,000 for post roads, of which $125,000,000 is available this year and $75,000,000 next year, these great sums to be matched by an equal amount from the states. A further federal appropriation of $9,000,000 is made for forest roads, of which $6,000,000 is available this year and $3,000,000 next year. With these hundreds of millions from the federal treasury directed toward the accomplishment of a mighty task the individual states are keeping pace.

Whirlwind Of Bond Issues

While New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland and California were the pioneers in state highway bond issues yet within the last twelve months a perfect whirlwind of state bond-issue campaign has broken loose. Last fall Illinois voted to issue $60,000,000 and Pennsylvania $50,000,000 of highway bonds. In April of this year Michigan by an overwhelming vote ratified the issue of $50,000,000 of state highway bonds. Legislatures have voted to submit constitutional amendments or laws carrying state bond issues as follows: Minnesota, $75,000,000; Texas, $75,000,000; West Virginia, $50,000,000; Maine, $10,000,000; Oklahoma, $50,000,000. Alabama is considering a $20,000,000 bond issue; California an additional $30,000,000 issue. Wyoming voters have authorised $2,800,000 of highway bonds. The South Dakota Legislature passed a $6,000,000 and Oregon a $10,000,000 bond issue. From motor vehicle license fees was realised last year the sum of $51,000,000, while this year it will run above $60,000,000. It seems as if there is no limit to the vast outlay which the people of America are prepared to make for the building of highways. The only limitation will be that of men and equipment, for men cannot be trained and equipment cannot be made in a day to enable the sudden expansion of any construction enterprise in a single season to two or three times its normal proportions.

Back in 1904 a survey of road building and upkeep expenditures brought out the fact that the total outlay by states, counties and townships for both road and bridge construction and maintenance aggregated $79,623,616. The actual cash expended, however, was only about $59,000,000. The actual cash outlay this year will probably exceed $400,000,000, or seven times that of 1904.

From the time of MacAdam until the automobile became a real factor in transportation roadbuilding was a somewhat despised occupation so far as the engineering profession was concerned. It was not thought to call for any degree of special skill and knowledge such as would justify the young engineer in looking to it as a profession. Today the most competent engineers in the land are devoting their best thought and energy to highway problems. First the automobile with its speed and pneumatic tires created problems of highway surfacing which demanded solution and now the motor truck is giving equal concern for the building of effective foundations while the enormous increase in volume of motor traffic is rapidly developing a new phase of engineering in which the study of traffic control and management and the correlation of construction, maintenance and traffic are essential features. In 1904 there were fewer than 4,500 miles of road surfaced with stone or better and fewer than 4,000 miles of this represented types better than macadam. By the end of 1914 there were over 25,000 miles better than macadam and today the tendency is to build on main trunk lines almost exclusively types better than the old waterbound macadam and so there is a wonderful development in the building of concrete, brick, bituminous macadam, bituminous concrete and other high types which in former years were rarely seen away from city streets. Highway engineering with the development of modern types of highway and the ever-changing problem of adapting the highway and the vehicle to each other has risen to the dignity of a highly specialised branch of engineering science, and while the compensation of highway engineers has long remained at ridiculously low figures this fault is now being remedied and we may look to see thousands of bright young engineers going into the work as a genuine career.

Million Increase In Vehicles

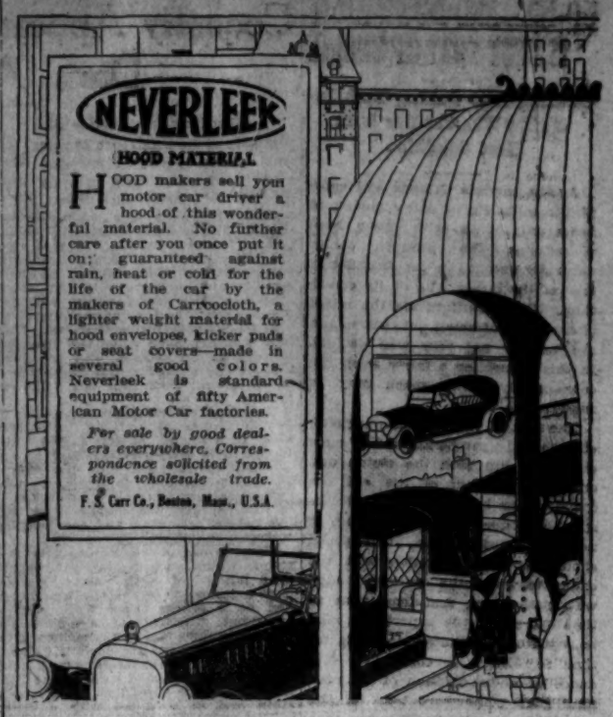
Co-ordination of the highway and the vehicle has become fundamental by reason of the amazing development of the motor vehicle. Today there are over 6,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States. Before the year is out there will be more than 7,000,000. Already there are more than 500,000 motor trucks. Horse-drawn traffic is now a negligible factor and all main roads must be built for motor traffic. Farmers are today the most numerous class of automobile owners, and the old prejudice against the automobile as the toy of the rich has definitely disappeared. The man who lives in the country is as much concerned in the building of good motor roads as is the man who goes to the country only for the purpose of recreation. It is this co-ordination, therefore, of the automobile and the highway and this common purpose of city and country dwellers that have brought public sentiment in the United States to the point where the building of $20,000 and $30,000 a mile roads on main routes is not only permitted, but demanded. A type of road wider, thicker, with longer radius curves, easier grades and more durable bridges than the American roads of yesterday or the European roads of today is being constructed at an astonishing rate in this year of 1919.

In the co-ordination of the highway and the vehicle our engineers are basing their work upon thorough traffic surveys which determine the traffic units using a given highway in a given period and the probable increase in those units, and with this information as the basis they ascertain what would be the justifiable outlay per unit of traffic in the building and upkeep of the highway. For example, if the unit is a ton mile (meaning the gross tons multiplied by the average distance traveled) and one highway is found to have an actual and potential traffic of 1,000,000 ton miles annually and another highway an actual and potential traffic of 250,000 ton miles annually, the former would justify an expenditure four times as great as the latter.

That management of highways is as fundamentally important as good engineering has been learned by the American public at considerable cost, and even now we are in the formative process which will shortly lead us to a logical apportionment of duties and responsibilities among the nation, the states and the counties. During the last twenty-seven years the states have been developing their systems of management away from local control until today no state in the Union is without a state highway department, and only three states failed to provide for definite state highway systems. The length of these state highways exclusive of Florida, Kansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, aggregates 203,523 miles. Some of these highway systems are not definitely authorised by law, but have been worked out by co-operation of the state and local authorities, but it is quite clear that within the next two or three years there will be some 250,000 miles of main highway definitely set apart for the attention of the states and the nation, thus leaving the 2,250,000 miles of local roads requiring lighter types of construction and serving local needs to be dealt with by county authorities.

Most of these state highway systems, however, are being financed

(Continued on Page 7)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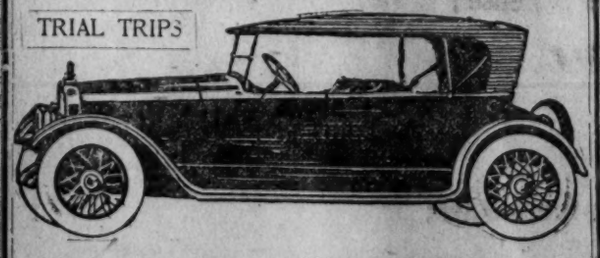

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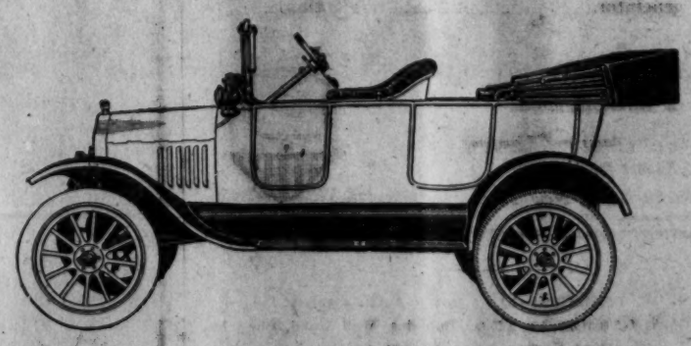

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Billions For Better Roads In America's Campaign

(Continued from Page 6)

under some dual arrangement between states and counties, with joint funds and divided responsibility. Happily, there is just now a profound and a general awakening to the fact that those states, few in number, which have gone about the task of building their state systems under state control with state funds stand out in advance of the other states in the excellence of their highways. The most conspicuous of these states are New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and California. Ten years from now it is doubtful if there will be a single state depending upon county funds for the building of main state highways.

Government Co-operative Plan

In its initial appropriation to aid in the building of post roads the federal government adopted the co-operative plan of helping the state to build individual roads in preference to a policy of building a national system, but there was a sound reason for that kind of federal action at the time. Eleven states were practically without highway departments. Many were financing their highway improvements entirely from county and township funds. A powerful influence to develop and strengthen state management and state appropriations was necessary. This influence the federal act profided as it required that each state have a state highway department as a prerequisite to enjoying the benefits of the federal measure. By further requiring that the work be done under the direct supervision of the state highway department, and that an amount at least equal to the federal allotment be provided by or on behalf of the state it practically forced the adoption of some sort of centralised state control adequately financed, by state funds. Thus the Federal Aid Road Act has served a great and useful purpose as an influence, but it has fallen short as a builder of main roads.

As there are forty-eight states there must be some national plan of linking the forty-eight systems so as to provide ingress and egress to and from all states for the reason that state boundaries no longer have economic significance. People cross and recross state lines, and they see no good and sufficient reason why they should go on a splendid highway half way to their destination, only to drop off into impassable mud and be told that the explanation is the crossing of the state line. Not only is the national government the only agency which can deal with this phase of the question, but it is the only agency which can render justice to those states which act as passageways for the traffic of other states and yet derive little or no revenue from that traffic to meet highway expenses. New Jersey occupies this position between New York and Philadelphia; Delaware, between Philadelphia and Baltimore; Maryland between Baltimore and Washington; and portions of Indiana in the neighborhood of Chicago a similar position. These examples might be continued without number.

National defense and security call for a highway girdling the United States and having a length of some 40,800 miles, so located, however, as to serve the needs of peace as well as of war. Such a highway can only be a national undertaking. Certain of our less developed states interpose between the more thickly populated and wealthy states. The national government alone can build across these states the highways which should link the nation together in a common bond of good sentiment and economic well being.

National System Is Inevitable

That the national government will shortly take a further step and enter upon the building of a national highway system is inevitable. Not only is it required by economic considerations, but as an administrative and engineering task. It must appeal to those who believe the work should be done in the shortest space of time with the highest efficiency and at the lowest cost. Under the present federal measure three-fourths of the roads receiving federal aid are of the lightest forms of construction, and are so widely scattered as to make it certain that not in a generation will a connected system of highways be accomplished in this manner. A definite highway system can be laid out in advance and sufficient funds and organisation provided to complete it in any given period. Under the present plan state engineers who are as a rule better paid than federal engineers go through all of the engineering processes customary in the building of an improved highway while the federal government maintains an engineering organisation solely for the purpose of going over the engineering work of the state highway departments before payment of the federal funds is made to the states. Quite logically, these two sets of engineers going over the same work increase the cost of supervision, inspection, and overhead, and, because of the very fact that the same matters must be handled by both organisations opportunity is always present for delay and for "getting from under" when it comes to assuming responsibility.

A vast national program in the building of highways such as America is now carrying forward by counties, municipalities, city and nation is without question the most powerful stimulation to widespread business and industrial activity that could be devised, entirely apart from the usefulness of the highway itself. In the first place, a nation-wide program means that construction work is going on practically everywhere, and this means employment of labor, particularly unskilled labor. If $400,000,000 be spent on highways this year eighty percent or $400,000,000 will go to the employment of labor either directly on the roads or indirectly in the preparation of materials. This would be an average of a thousand dollars apiece for 400,000 men. On account of the fact that the working season for highways does not extend throughout the year an outlay of this magnitude could probably provide work for 500,000 men. Labor in the cement mills, in the brick kilns, in the oil fields, the steel mills, the foundries, the automobile factories, the bridge plants, the quarries, the gravel pits profit by a great road building year.

When it comes to the use of the completed highway not only does the owner of the motor vehicle realise a direct benefit, but there are 800,000 employees identified with the motor vehicle industry, and this means three or four million Americans, including the families and the dependents of the employees.

That Those Who Run May Read

Now that the building of highways is in full swing on a scale never before dreamed of by any nation, a concerted national movement is under way to sign-post and mark the highways so that those who travel may do so intelligently and with safety to themselves and others. An equally potent movement is just taking form for beautifying and preserving the roadsides by the planting of trees, the protection of slopes by vines and grass, the clearing away of foliage where it is dangerous to the road and to the road user and in general carrying on the work along practical and aesthetic lines.

The next generation will by reason of an incomparable system of highways realise even more than the present generation the beauty and glory of America outdoors.

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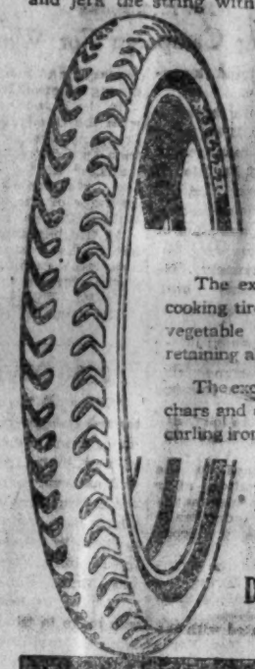

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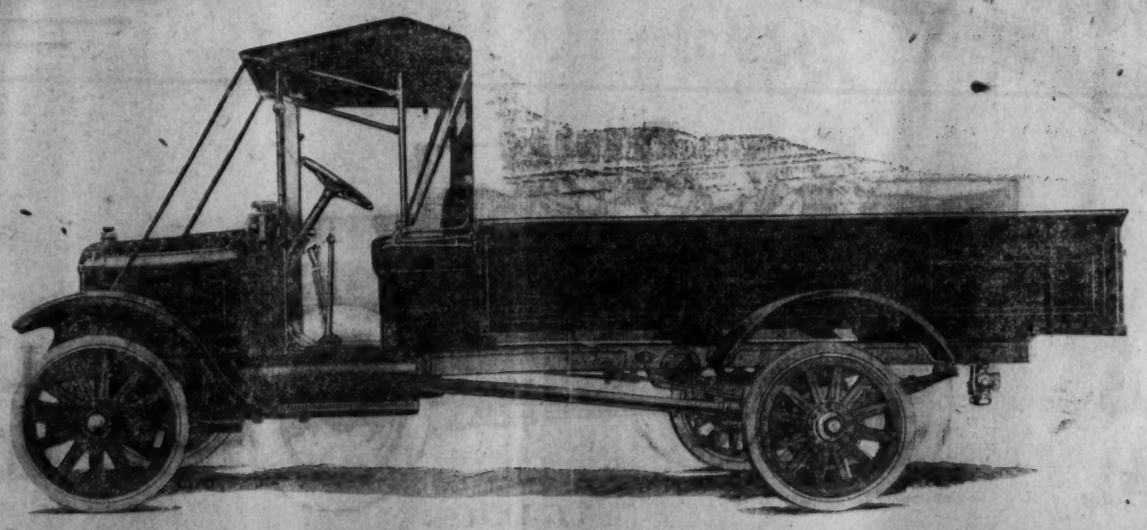

THE INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE. The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive used in all **Republic Trucks delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels.** We know of no other type of shaft drive that delivers as much.

The above cut shows the 1 Ton "SPECIAL"

Seven Republic Models: 3/4 Ton to 5 Tons stocked by:

THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION

Sole Agents for China

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Willys Head Organises New Export Company

Mr. John N. Willys

Mr. E. C. Morse

Mr. John Macfadyean

Corporation To Launch Big Campaign For World Trade Development

Mr. John N. Willys, president of Willys-Overland, Inc., recently announced the organisation of the John N. Willys Export Corporation, with offices in the City Investing Building, at 165 Broadway, New York.

This organisation, through its headquarters in New York City, will direct export sales activities for a number of Mr. Willy's various interests, chief of which are Willys-Knight and Overland motor cars.

A campaign of trade development and expansion, world-wide in its scope, already has been outlined and will be inaugurated immediately. The John N. Willys Export Corporation will serve clients in eighty or more countries; in fact, wherever there is a market for its products.

Associated with Mr. Willys in the new corporation are Mr. E. C. Morse and Mr. John Macfadyean, both of whom are and have been for a number of years, prominent in the automobile and export fields. The former will be vice-president and general manager and the latter vice-president in charge of sales.

Mr. Morse has been affiliated with the automobile industry for more than a decade and his acquaintance with export trade dates back even farther. Following several years of service with Middle Western railroads and a period of activity in the bicycle business, he joined the National Cash Register Company of Dayton. He was made director general for this company in France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, and there gained first-hand knowledge of the export trade.

His first connection with the automobile industry came in 1907, when he became commercial manager of the E. R. Thomas Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., which at the time marketed the output of the E. R. Thomas-Detroit Company. Upon the organisation of the Hudson Motor Car Company, Mr. Morse was made sales manager. He served in that capacity until October, 1916, when he resigned to become vice-president of the Chalmers Motor Company. Subsequently he also assumed the duties of general manager. He resigned this post nearly two years ago to join the Willys-Overland interests, representing the company in its relations with the United States Government during the war period.

Mr. Macfadyean comes to the Willys-Overland organisation after extensive experience as a sales manager and director of export trade covering a period of nearly a score of years.

Mr. Macfadyean served the country in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war and again in the world conflict just closed.

In 1901 he was associated with the C. O. Burns Company of New York, bankers, with an extensive business in Cuba and Central America.

Later he joined the American Sewer Pipe Company of Pittsburgh and Akron, Ohio, serving as salesman, assistant sales manager, sales manager and general sales manager, during a period from 1904 to 1909.

In the latter year he allied himself with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, first as a branch manager, then as a district manager, finally as manager of the export department and vice-president and general manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of South America.

At the beginning of the year, he left the Goodyear Company to accept a captain's commission and upon his discharge from service allied himself with Mr. Willys.

The scope of the new corporation will be practically unlimited. Direct contact between the home factories and all markets of the world will be established through the export offices of New York City.

The John N. Willys Export Corporation is expected to play an important part in the development and expansion of American business in foreign lands. While established primarily to market the product of the Willys industries, it will aid materially in the universal development of American enterprise throughout the world.

GOOD ROADS SAVE GAS

"The most important single factor toward the greater expansion of the motor truck industry is the building of new main trunk line roads, as well as resurfacing and maintaining the existing portions of the systems which have been laid out," says S. R. Swiss, advertising manager of the Republic Motor Truck Company, Inc., Alma, Mich.

"I have just learned of a test that was made in Ohio recently to determine the saving in gasoline from running a motor truck over a good road. It is mighty interesting to me, and probably will be to most owners of motor trucks everywhere.

"Five new army standard A trucks were used for trial. They were sent over seven different types of road surfaces on practically level ground.

"The test results showed an average of 5.78 miles per gallon over a dirt road in good condition, 7.19 over fair gravel, 9.39 over good gravel, about the same over fair bituminous macadam and good brick roads, 11.44 over extra smooth brick and 11.78 over good concrete.

"Here is a gain of over six miles per gallon between the worst types of road with unloaded trucks. The trucks loaded showed that the poor road took seven times as much gasoline per mile as the good one."

WILLYS SHARES PROFITS WITH ITS WORKINGMEN

Company Announces Plan For A Division, Half And Half; Protection For Capital

A half-and-half profit-sharing plan with employes in all branches was announced recently by John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company. A fair return on the capital invested is a provision included in the grant.

The distribution will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and will be retroactive, taking effect from January 1, 1919. The company has 10,000 men on its payroll, and all will be affected.

Details of the plan to be announced later, Mr. Willys stated, would show that the profit sharing would be based on the length of time the employe had been with the company. It was estimated by an Overland official that the share of no employe would be less than $100 a year.

The statement issued by Mr. Willys announcing the division reads in part:

"That after permanent capital and permanent labor have each been justly compensated, having due regard to the cost of each, (the cost of capital and the cost of living,) then the additional profits accruing from the joint employment of permanent capital and permanent labor shall be divided equally among them—fifty-fifty.

"This plan the Willys-Overland Company is going to put in operation at the earliest possible moment, profit sharing beginning January 1, 1919, for the years 1919 and 1920, and each year thereafter if the plan proves satisfactory to both capital and labor. I am determined to do my best to work out for our companies the plan which will recognise this right.

"The detail plan when ready to present will recognise and reward individual efficiency, departmental efficiency, and increasing reward for continuous service, and these plans will have no influence on periodical adjustments of wages."

In making the announcement to his employes, Mr. Willys repudiated socialism, Bolshevism, and the I. W. W. He said:

"First, I want it distinctly understood that I do not believe in or have any sympathy with any phase of Bolshevism or anarchy of any type. Every man ought to be proud of the degree of success that comes to him through honest effort."

Mr. Willys announced also that the Overland plant would be greatly increased to take care of the additional volume of business created by the purchase recently of the Moline Plow Company. Farm tractors on a large scale are to be manufactured.

Half the Lorry Tonnage of America Is Carried on Firestone Tyres

IF you use lorries in your business, you will appreciate the significance of this fact. It is proof that

Firestone Giant Lorry Tyres

have delivered the kind and quality of service demanded by lorry operators in all industries and commercial lines. They give full protection to lorry structure and mechanism and show a saving in fuel used. There is a Firestone Lorry Tyre for every road, load and condition of service.

CENTRAL GARAGE

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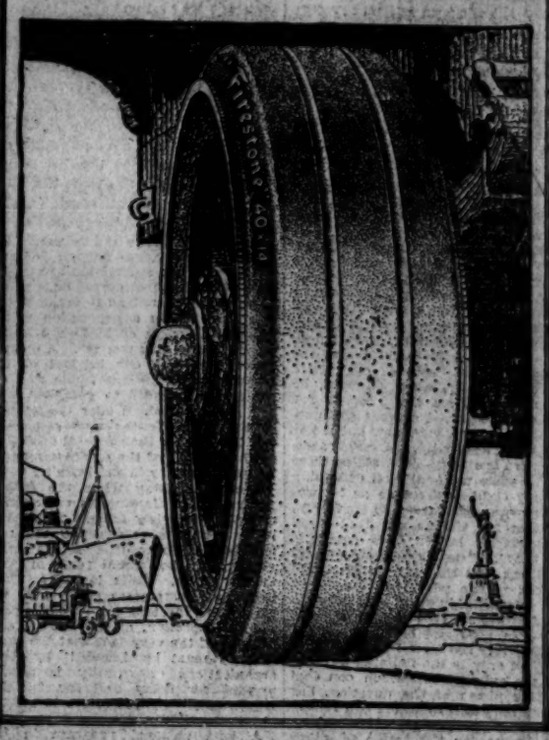
FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, O., U.S.A.

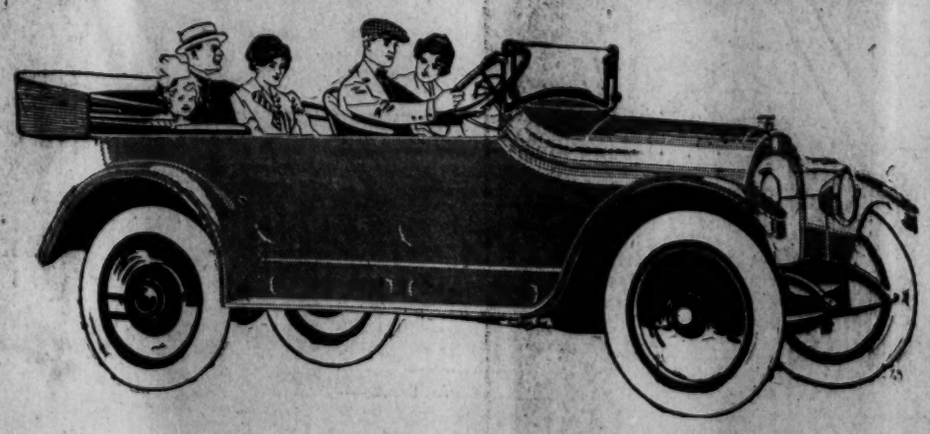


Announcing the arrival of a shipment of

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Model 90



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PREDICTS BIGGEST YEAR IN THE TIRE BUSINESS

President Of Ajax Rubber Co. Dealers More Will Be Needed Than Can Be Produced

"Optimism—spelled with a capital "O"—permeates the rubber industry. Business on the books has never before reached such volume and future prospects for tire manufacturer and dealer alike were never so bright, in the opinion of Horace DeLisser, President of Ajax Rubber Company, Inc.

Mr. DeLisser, who heads one of the five greatest rubber companies, asserts that the conditions obtaining in the rubber industry reflect conditions generally in American industrial circles. He points to the inherent American characteristic of confidence as the basic reason for the firm, steady tone which business has assumed.

"Taking the rubber industry as a specific example," Mr. DeLisser asserted, "you can search the records in vain for a year that even approaches 1919 in business probabilities. Automobile registrations, as of January 1, exceed 6,000,000. This total is increasing materially each week. Ten of the 48 states have available funds of more than $2,000,000 each, to be devoted in 1919 alone to the construction of good roads. This money has become available through the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act. Texas heads the list, with $4,678,989.50. The other 47 States are provided for proportionately, with Delaware trailing with $130,349.50.

"Importance of the automobile as America's secondary system of passenger and commodity transportation, has more than been firmly established. Every car that boasts wheels and an engine is running, and is going to continue to run as long as its motor can function. Hence tire demands are ahead of the supply. The whole rubber industry cannot produce the tires this year that will actually be needed.

"I want to emphasise this point," Mr. DeLisser continued. "Business owes its bright prospects to the inherent faith—confidence—of the American people. The American spirit, so aptly expressed in the city of Chicago's slogan, 'I Will,' is what steadied business at the time, a few months back, when things were not so rosy hued. Now, those who make up the great buying public are in a better financial condition than they have even been, as a whole, before. They have had the confidence to go ahead. Every day sees a strengthening of our whole business fabric, and readjustment to the necessarily increased peace-time basis is being accomplished."

"Too Lucky to get into an Accident"

is the foolish belief held by many otherwise sensible motorists.

Your friend's turn yesterday,
Somebody else's to-day,
YOURS Tomorrow!

An **X. S. POLICY** relieves you of personal loss, liability and the third party claims at a small cost annually. Write for a prospectus.

C. E. SPARKE Insurance Office

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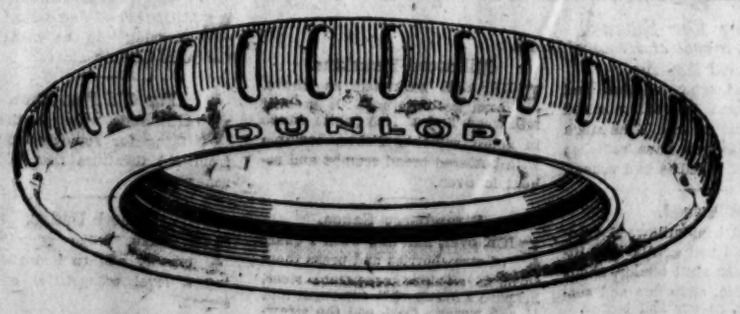

Harking Back!

It's worth while occasionally to "HARK BACK." Let's hark back for a minute to '88—the year the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre was patented.

Remember every other tyre on the market today is in principle an imitation of the original Dunlop Tyre, and the tyre manufacturers of today were many of them once licensees under the Dunlop patents, and the lead in tyre manufacturing which we won by being first in the field has been well maintained.

Straight Side Covers Supplied From Stock.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

For Summer Comfort

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

IT is human nature to wait until the last moment, but it is the forehanded housekeeper who will get the most comfort out of the Summer season. For instance, it is difficult to think of the fly nuisance when we are still wearing our Winter furs, but it will not be surprising to see Mrs. Fly the first warm day, since she has been smart enough to lie asleep all Winter in some unnoticed corner. And—presto!—she will lay a few thousand eggs before many a housewife is prepared for her.

Screening the home adequately should be done well in advance of actual Summer. If the home is a permanent one, nothing is a wiser investment than made-to-fit screens covering the entire window. This will allow ventilation at the top of the room, where it is most necessary, and will not soil the curtains so much as open screens on the lower sash.

If wire or copper netting is too expensive, then fine black mesh cotton netting, such as may be bought in a ten-yard roll, will do, especially in a rented house. Cover the entire outside of the window, making a firm edge and fastening with double-headed tacks.

The purchase of good disinfectants is another needful step. No home should be without ample supplies of chloride of lime, some form of carbolic and kerosene. Use a strong and very hot solution of washing soda in all the sinks, set-tub drains, etc., before the advent of warm weather. Pour a quantity of kerosene into all outside drains, outhouses, cesspools, etc.

An excellent method of disinfecting the garbage pail or metal trash basket is to first empty it, then set outdoors in a safe place and pour in or over it a quart of kerosene. By setting fire to this such containers are quickly cleansed.

Often the toilet bowl becomes unsightly with stains, which the housekeeper finds difficult to remove. The best treatment for these is muriatic acid, which, however, must be handled very carefully, as it is a poison and difficult to use.

Purchase a pint or half pint. Make a swab by winding cotton cloth tightly on the end of a stick or metal rod, fastening the swab on with strands of picture or other wire. Use gloves on the hands to avoid all danger and work "at arm's length." Pour a small quantity of the acid into an old pan and lay the swab in this until it is saturated. Have the toilet bowl entirely emptied, even without water. Now take the swab and thoroughly push it around over the surface of the bowl, using more acid if necessary, until every particle of stain is removed. Finally flush the toilet clean, and be sure to lay away the acid out of the children's reach.

Muriatic acid makes a fume or gas as it is poured from the bottle, as well as a strong odor. This is not dangerous, but should not be inhaled or allowed in contact with the eyes. But with care the task can be accomplished in a very few minutes without any risk whatever.

Another piece of home equipment which must not be forgotten in the Spring cleaning is the refrigerator. In some homes this may not have been used all Winter. But in any case, take some half-day to overhaul this important article upon whose cleanliness family health depends.

Open up the icechest, take out the gratings, and scour them with hot water and white soap, to which is added a tablespoon of washing soda. Remove every dish of food and scrub the walls of the food compartment with the same solution, rinsing with clean water.

Pull out the drain pipe which takes the melted ice water from the upper compartment and hold it under the hot water faucet to flush it thoroughly. In many refrigerators the lower drain from the bottom of the box to the house drain may also be removed. Again, there is the floor pan covering the drain, which all too often becomes stopped and foul smelling. This also should be flushed with even a stronger hot soda-water solution.

Allow the portable parts to dry in the sun and the box to become cold before refilling with ice and food.

Since, as we well know, insects begin to germinate at the first touch of warm weather, the housekeeper will take advance precautions against such pests, putting away woollen clothing in time and making liberal use of tar and camphor paper, which will save many holes and wasted clothing later.

Any bureau drawer may be made into a cedar chest by carefully lining the bottom and sides with flexible tar-impregnated paper. Fill with clean woollen clothing and cover with a complete sheet of similar paper. A piece of real gum camphor packed among blankets will help them to be shunned by insect visitors.

Any closet may be freshened as well as made insect proof by liberal use of similar paper tacked on the walls. Moth balls or flakes of camphor are better placed in thin gauze bags, as they do not sift or roll out.

By the way, moth balls should never be handled by children, and any mother who sees a bin of such balls low down near the floor in any store, such as is carelessly done at times, should by all means request the proprietor to lift them up out of children's reach.

"If you can sun-dry your hair after washing it, so much the better."

Photograph Posed by MISS MARION DAVIES at CAMPBELL STUDIO

If there is one slogan that the housewife could well adopt at this season of the year it is "Lay it away." Few women realize how much of their time is taken up keeping useless things clean, dusting the crowded plate rail, washing the unnecessary pressed glass. Indeed, it may not be too much to say that 40 per cent of the average housekeeper's time is employed in useless handling of unnecessary furnishings.

Too many of our homes are crowded with calendars, toppy vases, steins that are never used, glassware sufficient to make a store exhibit, pillows with flounces and portieres with balls and dangles. Even if we must have these things in Winter (and, why, indeed, must we have them then?), surely we can lay them away at the beginning of the Summer season, to the end that the woman in the home will have more time for health, for companionship with her family, for devoting time to civic and educational causes.

Certainly there can be no true freedom for woman while she is still so tied down to a load of detail over really unnecessary cares. The last, but by no means least, important step toward Summer comfort is the simplification of house furnishings in every point.

A Cool, Clean Scalp

By Lina Cavalieri,

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

CONTRARY to the usual belief of most people, the hair should be shampooed much more frequently than it is to keep it clean and free from dust. There are exceptions to this, of course, but very few women really keep their hair as clean as it should be.

Your two watchwords should be "cool" and "clean" if you expect to have or keep a fine head of hair. If the scalp is feverish, then try putting a bag of cracked ice on the head for a few minutes. It will lower the temperature almost immediately.

When the dust from the hair soils the fingers and brush it is time for a shampoo, even though you only washed your hair last week. If you are observant you will notice that your hair will fall out while it is unclean.

Also, you will observe that an itching scalp precedes almost immediately the falling out of the hair. With these object lessons in cleanliness, surely you can resolve to be vigilant. Spare the shampoo and spoil the hair.

A good shampoo, especially for an itching scalp, contains, besides the usual borax for softening the water and the castile soap for cleansing the hair, these:

Whites of two eggs, juice of two lemons. Apply by rubbing the whites of the eggs thoroughly into the scalp with the tips of the fingers. After this application moisten the scalp thoroughly with the lemon juice diluted in one quart of cool water.

For the usual shampoo under ordinary circumstances the essentials are:

Warm water, 2 quarts; castile soap (shaven), ½ cake; borax, 1 teaspoonful.

I have even heard women say: "I washed my hair yesterday, and to-day it is as bad as ever." If that is true, it is your own fault. You could not have given it a thorough shampoo. For a thorough shampoo especial care and nicety are a necessity.

First prepare the water for your shampoo by pouring into the stationary washstand, or portable washbowl or basin, the soap shavings. Over these pour a quart of hot water. With the hands or a long-handled spoon stir until the soap has dissolved and the substance has become mere lather. In this way, go over the scalp several times, until it tingles under your very touch, and the skin is loosened from the scalp beneath. When a fine glow convinces you that the task is well done, then attack your hair.

Dip your hands into the lather and taking the hair between them wash it thoroughly but carefully with a light touch, as you would a fine handkerchief. When this has been thoroughly done, empty the bowl and wash the hair through a second water, or even a third, if necessary.

You will know that the hair is well washed if, to use the hair dresser's expression, the "water runs clear." If the water is dark, showing that the lather has not thoroughly removed all the dust and dirt, then apply more lather. Then wash several times afterward in clear water.

The rinsing is best done with a spray, and it should be continued until the water pouring off the hair is as clean as when it flows from the hydrant. The clearness of the rinsing water is the only criterion of whether the hair is clean. The rinsing water should be gradually cooled, but it should never be cold. It is my opinion that cold water is too severe a shock to the scalp.

Dry the hair as carefully as you have washed it. Never dry with a hot-air funnel or at a radiator or a fireplace or at a stove. The intense heat dries all the natural oil out of it and makes the hair brittle. A good brisk toweling is always available. If you haven't time to dry your hair with towels alone, then wait until you have the time.

If you can sun-dry your hair after washing it, so much the better. Seated at an open window, shake the moisture out of the hair, and as it slowly dries massage the scalp with the fingers. The process of drying will be aided and neuralgia prevented by a vigorous massage of the scalp.

If your hair needs a tonic then try this: Oil of mace, 2 grams; essence of rosemary, 60 grams; oil of sweet almonds, 30 grams. This is excellent for hair that is too dry. For moist, oily hair that refuses to conform to a becoming arrangement, I would advise a dry shampoo or a tonic treatment of this: Eau de cologne, 4 ounces; borax, ½ ounce; tincture of cochineal, ½ ounce.

In the Summer the hair requires at least one shampoo a week, unless it is extraordinarily dry, but in Winter I think once every two weeks, or possibly every three weeks, will be often enough.

Tested Springtime Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,

Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts.

Turnip, Radish and Beet Greens.

PICK over and wash the greens carefully. Cook in a little salted water until tender, then drain, reserving the liquor for cream soups. Chop and season to taste with salt, pepper and butter.

Dandelion Greens with Potato Balls.

WITH a French potato cutter shape as many balls as desired. Cook them in a little boiling salted water, taking care not to cook them until they fall to pieces. Drain well and season with butter and paprika. Arrange the balls in a nest of finely chopped and well seasoned dandelion greens.

Onion Tops.

CUT into small pieces well washed onion tops and cook gently in salted water until tender. Season to taste with salt, pepper and butter or bacon fat. The young onions are sometimes cooked with the tops and served with a cream sauce. The young onion tops are sometimes fried in bacon or ham fat. This is a favorite dish in some of the southeastern States.

Lettuce with Ham or Bacon.

WASH the outside leaves of lettuce carefully, removing all dead or withered leaves. Blanch in boiling water, drain well and set on back of stove. Fry a little finely chopped ham or bacon, drain off and measure fat. Mix 4 tablespoons of the fat with 3 tablespoons mild vinegar. Add a little paprika, 3 or 4 drops of Worcestershire sauce and a few grains of salt. Add to the meat and pour over lettuce.

Cowslip and Cottage Cheese Salad.

COOK the large, smooth, dark green leaves in boiling salted water until tender, reserving a few of the choice leaves and the blossoms for a garnish. Chop, season to taste with salt, pepper and a suggestion of nutmeg. Press into a round mould and set aside to chill; invert on salad dish, arrange uniform slices of chilled creamed cottage (cream or Neufchatel) cheese around the mould and garnish with the leaves. Serve with French, cooked or mayonnaise dressing.

Creamed Radishes.

WASH and trim radishes and cook them in boiling salted water until tender. Add ¼ as much white sauce as you have radishes to the drained radishes and reheat.

Milkweed.

WASH and trim milkweed carefully and boil gently in a little salted water until tender, about ½ hour. Drain, chop fine and season with salt, pepper and butter.

Mustard Greens.

SELECT tender plants and trim and wash them carefully. Cook in a little salted water until tender. Season to taste with salt, pepper and butter or bacon fat. Mustard leaves are often dressed with plain French dressing and served as a green salad or in combination with raw tomatoes or cooked vegetables.

Lettuce Soup.

PICK over and wash outside lettuce leaves. To 2 cups of the tightly packed lettuce add 3 cups of water, a piece of celery, 1 clove of garlic, a small onion, 1 potato, 1 slice of stale bread and ¼ teaspoon paprika. Boil about ½ hour, strain, add 2 cups of rich milk, 2 teaspoons salt and, if desired, a few drops of tabasco sauce. Thicken with a little flour blended with an equal amount of butter.

Dandelion Timbales.

MIX 2 beaten eggs with 1¼ cups milk, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon onion juice and 1 cup chopped cooked dandelion greens. Turn into buttered timbale moulds, place in a pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven until firm in centre. Remove from moulds and serve with tomato sauce. Other greens may be substituted for dandelions.

Dandelions.

THE dandelion root is topped by a small "crown" from which the leaves radiate. Even when the leaves are old the crown is good. After the dandelions have been thoroughly picked over and washed tie them in a piece of cheesecloth, plunge them into boiling water and boil them about 5 minutes. Remove from the water, plunge into cold water and drain well. Then place them in kettle, cover with boiling salted water and cook until tender, about 20 minutes. Chop and season to taste with salt, pepper and butter.

Milkweed Ramekins.

PREPARE milkweed as above. Arrange alternate layers of milkweed and a rich white sauce in small ramekin dishes, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and reheat in oven.

Strawberry Sauce.

PICK over, hull and wash 1 quart of strawberries and press them through a sieve or potato ricer. Prepare a syrup of ¾ cup sugar and ½ cup water. Cool, add the strawberry juice and pulp and beat until frothy.

Boiled Asparagus.

WASH asparagus thoroughly. Cut off the lower parts of the stalks as far down as they will snap, scrape off scales, wash again and tie in bunches. Cook in boiling salted water 15 to 20 minutes or until very tender, leaving tips out of water for first few minutes. Drain and remove string. Serve with melted butter or butter substitute or Hollandaise sauce.

Asparagus with Cheese Sauce.

WASH asparagus carefully. Cut off stalks where toughness begins and remove scales. Tie in a bunch and cook in boiling salted water, taking care to stand stalks up so tips will not be in water longer than 10 minutes. Drain when tender and place in greased baking dish. Pour creamy sauce seasoned to taste with salt, pepper and grated cheese over asparagus. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs and place in oven to brown.

Household Helps

Egg Yolks Alone.

MAYONNAISE and boiled salad dressing can be made with the yolks of eggs alone.

For Old Furniture.

WARM soda water is the best thing for removing the dirt from old furniture that is to be renewed.

Smooth Fudge.

TO make fudge smooth and creamy add to it while making a level teaspoonful of cornstarch.

Leakless Pens.

RUB a little paraffine on the thread of a fountain pen before screwing on the head to prevent leaking.

For Grease Spots.

TO remove grease spots easily from a kitchen floor scatter soda over them and then pour on boiling water.

Cream Codfish.

THE yolks of one or two eggs added to creamed codfish or any dish prepared with white sauce make it much more attractive.

Washing Lace Curtains.

LACE curtains will hang straight and without sagging if before washing a narrow strip of muslin is basted along each outer edge and allowed to remain until the washing and drying are completed.

Beauty Question Box

I CAN'T use glycerine on my hands and yet I would like to use some lotion to make them soft and white. What would you suggest?—FAY.

For your excessively sensitive skin the following will be found an excellent substitute for glycerine:

Oil of almonds	1 ounce
Lime water	1 fluid ounce
Borax	6 grains

WHY is it that you recommend exercise both for the thin woman and for the one who wants to reduce?—E. K. L.

Because the same exercise that reduces excessive flesh also develops the thin figure. In one instance the exertion wears away the fat which overlies the muscles, and in the other the muscles themselves are developed through constant use.

WILL you tell me how I can keep my comb clean? I wash it once a week, but this does not seem to cleanse it sufficiently.—W. H. F.

After washing the comb in castile soap and warm water, take a long linen thread and double it around the knob on the back of a chair. Hold both ends of this in one hand while with the other you run the teeth of the comb back and forth on the threads. When the comb is as clean as you can get it, then dip once more in the soapsuds and rinse thoroughly. Dipping it into hot water and ammonia will sterilize it still further, and drying the comb in the sunshine will complete the task.

I AM terribly unhappy because my hands are always so red and chapped looking. What can I do for them?—Y.

Perhaps there is something in the water or the soap you are using which causes the redness. Procure a soap that is more mild in action and then every day use a little of the following on your hands:

Pink calamine	2½ drams
Zinc oxide	2 drams
Glycerine	2 drams
Phenol	30 drops
Limewater	2 ounces
Rosewater	2 ounces

THE veins on my face and nose are greatly enlarged. Please tell me the cause and a remedy?—A. J.

This condition may be due to several causes, such as poor circulation, food that is too highly stimulating, or high blood pressure. You had best consult a physician about a cure. Meanwhile you can apply the following paste until the swelling and the redness disappears:

Refined chalk	1 gram
Glycerine	1 ounce
Distilled water	2 ounces

MY upper-arm is much too fat in proportion to the rest of my body. How can I reduce it?—MAY.

Hold the arms out at the side on a level with the shoulders. Now clench your hands tightly and stiffen all the muscles of your whole arm. Without bending your elbow or relaxing the muscles turn the clenched hand forward and backward to form a complete circle. Do this many times a day and as rapidly as you can.

I HAVE been having my eyebrows shaped in a beauty parlor, but I notice that the hairs have to be pulled out regularly once a month to keep them shaped properly. Do you think this would prove injurious to my eyes?—CAROLINE.

Candidly, I think you would be much better off if you would allow your eyebrows to remain in the shape nature intended. The treatment may not prove injurious to the eyes themselves, but it will undoubtedly stimulate your eyebrows to a very bushy growth. Why not have the offending hairs taken out with the electric needle? This ought to kill the hair bulbs and thus prevent the hairs from coming in again.

AM greatly annoyed with hair growing on my chin and upper lip. Recently some girls have hurt my feelings by publicly commenting on it. Won't you please help me?—V. N.

Do not allow your feelings to be hurt by the remarks of thoughtless girls. No girl who is a real lady would permit herself to make such rude comments. Therefore, any who do so are not worthy of your regard. Neither tweezers nor depilatories will remove this growth except temporarily. The only thing that will effect a permanent removal is the electric needle.

WHAT should be done for tired, swollen feet? I am standing all day long and at night my feet ache so much I can hardly sleep.—K. C.

Wash your feet every night in hot salt water and then massage them for half an hour with this unguent, rubbing it well into the muscles and about the joints:

Portugal extract	1 ounce
Rosewater	1 ounce
Brandy	1 gill
Olive oil	3 ounces
Mutton tallow	4 ounces
Virgin wax	1 ounce
Ambergris	½ grain

WILL you please recommend some good food for coarse, reddened, chapped-looking hands?—LOIS.

Well-fed hands are those that have at least one daily meal of cocoanut oil. Several cold creams are good hand foods. So is buttermilk. Glycerine, too, agrees well with some hands. If it does not redden and make them too sensitive, as you can learn by two or three applications, it will be a good hand food. Equal parts of glycerine and rosewater will make a milder application if the glycerine alone is too much of an irritant.

MY hair is in poor condition and has many split ends. What causes this and how can it be remedied?—H. D.

You must first look after your health, because that is the root of all your hair disorders. Be sure your diet is made up of nourishing food; drink a great deal of water and get plenty of fresh air and exercise every day. The split ends of the hair show an unhealthy condition where the breaks are found. Each hair should be clipped just above this division. A simple way to do this is to twist a bunch of the hair in the hands until it forms a rope; then you can run the scissors along and clip off the broken ends.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Fresh Pineapple Bracts, Oatmeal, Toast, Marmalade, Coffee.	Stewed Fruit, Cereal, Coffee.	Strawberries, Poached Eggs, on Toast, Coffee.	Stewed Prunes, Steamed Rice, Coffee.	Fruit, Broiled Salt Mackerel, Boiled New Potatoes, Coffee.	Baked Apples, Milk Toast, Coffee.	Fruit, Broiled Bacon, Potato Muffins, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Brown Bread Sandwiches, Buttermilk.	Minced Meat in Ramekins, Toasted Potato Muffins, Boston Brown Bread.	Chinese "Welsh" Rarebit (with Rice), Toast Strips.	Salt Codfish in Cream Sauce, Tomato Jelly Salad, Gingerbread.	Asparagus Timbales, Canned Fruit.	Savory Tomatoes (with Rice and Bacon), Lettuce Salad, Quick Rolls, Iced Tea.	Vegetable Soup, Roast Guinea Hens, Currant Jelly, Potatoes, Spinach, Vanilla Wafers, Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Emergency Soup, Broiled Chops, Mashed Potatoes, Stewed Lettuce, Rhubarb Jelly with Banana Whip, Vanilla Wafers.	Macaroni Soup, Stuffed Baked Shad, Roe Sauce, Boiled Potatoes, Stewed Tomatoes, Junket with Pineapple Sauce.	Braised Beef, Brown Gravy, Browned Potatoes, Watercress and Dandelion Salad, Marmalade Bread Pudding, Sterling Sauce.	Cream of Green Vegetable Salad, Braised Beef, Macaroni, Buttered Asparagus, Strawberry Bavarian Cream, Coffee.	Deviled Crabs with Tartare Sauce, Broiled Fish, Potato Balls, Romaine Salad, Toasted Crackers, Coffee.	Noodle Soup, Calf's Liver in Casserole, New Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Roly Poly Pudding, Coffee.	Creamed Guinea Hen with Dried Mushrooms in Biscuit Cases, Cocoa.

Sporting and Comic Picture Section

Sunday, July 6th, 1919

Bringing Up Father

I SUPPOSE YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING THERE TONIGHT BUT YOU ARE NOT-
WHAT'S THE USE OF ME THINKIN'!
GREAT PINOCHLE TOURNAMENT AT DINTY MOORES -TONIGHT-
1
NOW I'M GOING TO THE CHARITY CLUB MEETING AND DON'T YOU DARE LEAVE THIS HOUSE-
JUST AS YOU SAY-
2
AH! SHE'S GONE- I'LL BE JUST IN TIME FOR THAT PINOCHLE GAME.
3
OH! WHO ARE YOU?
SORRY-MR. IGGS-I'M FROM THE DUGAN DETECTIVE AGENCY-I'M HIRED TO KEEP YOU IN!
4
I'LL GIT ON THE ROOF AN' CROSS OVER TO THE NEXT BUILDIN'
5
?
GIT BACK-I'M FROM DUGAN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY-YOU CAN'T GIT BY ME!
6
ARE YOU A DETECTIVE TOO?
I AM AND YOU CAN'T BRIBE ME-SO JUST BACK UP AND SHUT THE WINDOW
7
NOW LISTEN!-
SURE!!
8
IS THIS THE WAY YOU PUT IT ON?
YES-NOW HERE IS MY NEW HAT SO BE CAREFUL WITH IT!
9
WELL-HOW DO I LOOK? I'M ALL FIXED UP!
TAKE THIS BASKET AND I'LL GO TO THE DOOR WITH YE!
10
AN' GET TWO POUNDS OF PORK CHOPS!
ALLOW ME TO OPEN THE DOOR FOR YOU-
11
IF I WIN ENOUGH I KIN SQUARE MESELF WID MAGGIE!
NO MAN COULD WIN ENOUGH TO PLEASE HIS WIFE!
OH! TALK ABOUT SOMETHING PLEASANT!
GEO MCMANUS
12

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1919

RECS WIN EASILY FROM THE POLICE

Game Is Of Desultory Sort; Winners Have 93 To Spare

S. C. C. SECONDS IN DRAW

Tie With Parsees In Match Featured By Some Good Fielding

Cricket yesterday afternoon, in the principal game of the day, was of a very desultory nature, due no doubt to the notable absence of Capt. Barrett in the Police line-up and Harry Ollerdessen in the Recs' string—or else that owing to the past week-ends' rain players had become rusty.

Fate in the spin of the coin favoring Capt. H. J. C. and the Recs batted first sending in Willis and Quincey to face the bowling of George Sale and Treacher. Quincey and Main were easily disposed of, the former being well held by Jefferson and the latter's wicket going down to Sale. Capt. Cooper and Willis then set the pace and after the former had piled up fourteen he was neatly caught by McDermott at point. Willis and Ellis continued to pile on the score till Willis retired, caught by sub. after having compiled 33 in a good sound innings.

Manley's wicket fell to one of the Policemen's pals, Walter Wilson who, together with Hendriksen and Yiend, consented to fill up the gaps caused by the non-appearance of some of the cops. White then partnered Ellis and in a strong innings in which he carried his bat through to the end unfortunately though, through the weakness of the Recs tail end, was unable to get his half century, being short of 4 runs. Well done Gus! It's bad luck Bertie Ollerdessen let George Sale take his off stumps out of the ground before you had fifty up.

The Police tried many bowlers, the best of whom were Sale with 3 wickets for 41 in 16.3 overs and Wilson with 3 for 16 in 7 overs. There is room for improvement in the fielding department but one realises that when leadership fails and you're up against heavier and greater odds the fact is demoralising.

It could be seen from the first after the interval that the Police were in bad and if it had not been for Wilson, who unfortunately went in rather low down on the list, and Fairburn the score sheet would have been a sorrier sight than it is.

Coco Ollerdessen and Tom Main bowled unchanged throughout the Police innings, the former taking 6 for 38 and the latter 4 for 23. The Recs have fielded better but one cannot grouse at what they put up yesterday afternoon.

The figures:

S. R. C.

A. J. Willis, c. sub., b. Biggs	33
L. P. Quincey, c. Jefferson, b. Treacher	0
T. Main, b. Sale	1
H. J. Cooper (Capt.), c. McDermott, c. Treacher	14
J. J. Ellis, c. Treacher, c. Hendriksen	30
W. T. Manley, b. Wilson	9
A. V. White, not out	46
F. Madar, c. and b. Wilson	8
F. C. Ollerdessen, b. Wilson	10
C. E. Ollerdessen, b. Sale	0
A. F. Ollerdessen, b. Sale	1
Extras	7
Total	159

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.	N.B.
G. Sale	16.3	4	41	3	–
F. A. Treacher	8	–	51	2	2
A. L. Biggs	5	–	27	1	1
A. C. Yiend	4	2	8	–	–
G. J. H. Hendriksen	4	1	9	1	–
W. E. Wilson	7	2	16	3	–

Police C. C.

F. A. Treacher, b. T. Main	8
W. Fairburn, b. C. Ollerdessen	11
J. McDermott, b. T. Main	0
G. Sale, c. White, b. C. Ollerdessen	5
L. A. Biggs, b. C. Ollerdessen	0
H. Jefferson, b. C. Ollerdessen	0
W. E. Wilson, b. C. Ollerdessen	20
A. C. Yiend, c. Wallace, b. T. Main	2
G. J. H. Hendriksen, not out	3
C. Higgs, c. Quincey, b. C. Ollerdessen	7
J. Clissold, c. Cooper, b. T. Main	0
Extras	5
Total	66

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.	N.B.
C. E. Ollerdessen	11.3	–	38	6	–
T. Main	11	–	23	4	–

S. C. C. 2nds Draw With Parsees

The Cricket Club's second string entertained the Parsee Cricket Club to a very keen and interesting game.

(Continued on Page 5)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

The sentiments of Doo Ah-wong immediately previous to 8 p.m. the other evening are not on record. Possibly he was doing a little amateur preliminary dreaming as curtain-raiser to the real, unadulterated, four-ply 3-star program of dreams scheduled to begin after he reached home. Perhaps such supposition is a slanderous analysis of his mental processes—he may have been thinking passionately of impending relief to an aching stomach. At any rate, whether for inspirational or medicinal purposes, the packet beneath his arm contained $40 worth of opium.

The sentiments of Doo at 8 precisely are a matter of more definiteness. He proclaimed then, in fact—and in upper register—to all and sundry within a radius of half a mile. For while he walked all unsuspecting along the Tientsin Road somebody adroitly extracted the parcel from his arm pit.

Among those to catch the remarks of the despoiled party was a Chinese Police Constable stationed at the next corner. At the same time he noticed a man sprinting violently toward him. This hurrying person, who afterward gave his name as Wong Ah-kyeu, the P.C. brought to an abrupt stop by means of a flying tackle.

Wong waxed very indignant as soon as he recovered his breath and took the policeman to task. Did he realise, Wong demanded to know, that he was placing in jeopardy a human life? Certainly he had been showing a lot of speed, the captive admitted, but the fact that his haste was noticed by the policeman directly after Doo Ah-wong began to bellow "stop thief" was nothing more or less than coincidence. The real cause of his running was the fact that he was going for a doctor to attend his father who was at that instant lying at the point of death.

Wong told the same story next morning in court and the officials ordered the case delayed a few days in order to investigate. The police went around to the address given by the prisoner but the folks residing at the place couldn't recollect ever having heard of either Wong or his father.

Wong expressed astonishment when court resumed and the result of the investigation was announced. Still, it might be explained, he thought. His father worked on a boat and it was just possible that he had effected a miraculous recovery and had gone back to work and to sea.

The court didn't seem to be heavily impressed by the explanation and after a new witness had appeared and identified the accused as the man he saw snatch something from a pedestrian at the time and place mentioned in the charge Wong was taken away to a large airy room and told that it was all his for the next nine months.

Dau Yieu-ming Returns

Dau Yieu-ming was seen in heated argument with a woman in an alleyway off Honan Road. The argument appeared to be about a large roll of money which the woman was evidently refusing to take from Dau in exchange for the obviously cheap pair of earrings she wore. The observer, who happened to be a detective's second, was so impressed by the woman's seeming imbecility that he mentioned the incident to his chief, whom he met a little further down the street.

The sleuth was puzzled too and strolled round to the locality mentioned. The controversy was still in swing and the detective managed to get close enough unobserved to get a good look at the handful of bills Dau flourished. Then he took a good grip on Dau's collar band and led him over to the station where the sergeant entered a charge of attempt to pass false banknotes. It was also discovered that Dau had been previously on the books and had been expelled from the Settlement.

Dau said he knew that the notes were false but denied that he had been attempting to pass them. He was only attempting to give them to the woman so that she could take them home for the children to play with. He had returned to the Settlement, he said, because he thought his term of exile was for one year only.

Dau will be with us unostentatiously for six months and will then return again to the country.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

YOU AND I MADE ABOUT THE SAME TRIP - THE EXPENSE ACCOUNT OUGHTA BE ABOUT THE SAME - GET ME? NOW AT MILKTOWN PA. I CHARGED 10 FOR THE ROOM - I DIDN'T STOP THERE SEE BUT I'M ON THE BILL FOR ONE
I'LL STICK THAT IN MINE TOO - I GOTTA HORSE AN BUGGY IN FOR A DAY AT MINERVA. I SAY ON ACCT. OF CAR STRIKE - TELEPHONE CALLS $4.10 AT PEORIA - GOT ONE LIKE THAT?
I DONT SEE HOW THOSE GUYS GET AWAY WITH IT - I NEVER MADE A TRIP IN MY LIFE FOR THE FIRM THAT I DIDNT LOSE ON MY EXPENSE ACCOUNT
EVERY TIME THE BOSS LAMPS MY BILLS HE KILLS MY INCIDENTAL EXPENSES HE SAYS WHERE DYE GET THAT INCIDENTAL STUFF
SAY IF THOSE GUYS WENT TO VENICE FOR US THEY'D HAVE CAB HIRE AND TAXIS FOR 2 FEET ON THE SWINDLE SHEET
INDOOR SPORTS.
LISTENING TO TWO ROAD MEN (WHO ARE KNOWN TO THE GANG AS THE JAMES BOYS) AS THEY MAKE OUT THEIR SWINDLE SHEETS.

At The Theaters

"The Splendid Sinner," a seven-part picture with Mary Garden, famous opera singer, as the star, is drawing big houses at the Olympic Theater. The film will be shown tonight and tomorrow night.

The Apollo Theater announces a varied bill for tomorrow night with the fifth and sixth episodes of "The Lightning Raider," Pathe's American Gazette and a Mack Sennett comedy, "Ambrose's Cup of Woe." The third and fourth instalments of "The Lightning Raider" will head this afternoon's program while "The Dandy Girl," with Gladys Hulette, is the offering for tonight.

Chinese students will perform at the Isis Theater tonight. Beginning tomorrow night, a company of Chinese artists will stage plays adapted from English, American and French novels and historial incidents and from Chinese history. The program will be changed nightly. Moving pictures will also be screened each evening.

For the matinee today, the Isis management announces the 11th and 12th episodes of "The Bull's Eye" and Chaplin comedies.

Marie Doro is appearing at the Victoria Theater in a picturisation of Sardou's drama, "Diplomacy." The film is in five parts and is a Paramount production.

POLICE SAY FAREWELL TO FOOTBALL MEN

Recreation Club Has Smoker And Presentation For Six Leaving Force

Members of the Police Recreation Club gathered at Louza Station last night to bid farewell to six of the Club's most prominent sportsmen who are severing their connections with the Municipal Police Force. Johnny Robertson, Jock Watson, Will Howells, Joe Withers and Special Constable L. Biggs, football players, and Jack Colter, who has been active in the management of police football teams, were the men entertained.

Messrs. Watson, Howells and Withers were presented with gold wrist watches, silver cigar boxes were presented to Messrs. Robertson and Colter and Mr. Biggs was the recipient of a framed photograph of the Police team, adorned with a suitably inscribed silver plate.

Captain E. I. M. Barrett made the presentation speech after Detective Inspector Cruickshank had praised the departing members for their activity and interests in furthering police athletics.

A musical entertaitment followed with Messrs. Crookdake, Jefferson, Cockwell, Bell, George, Webb and Kilkenney contributing numbers. Refreshments were served.

Sergeant Watson, who is going home this week, was presented with a commemoration medal by his fellow members of the Shanghai Harriers' Club Friday. He was a member of the Club committee and was active in the cross-country runners' organisation as well as in other sporting organisations.

When Overbidding Hand Becomes A Fatal Move

By An Expert

New York, May 23.—A rather interesting situation came up at the Knickerbocker last month which shows up the folly of overbidding a hand to "save" a rubber. A drowning man is not saved if he is dropped back into the water again as soon as he is pulled out. A rubber is not saved if it is lost on the next deal. The right word is "postponed."

Here is the hand. The total score on the second deal of the rubber game is 196 to 116 in favor of A and B, but Y and Z have a partial score of 10 to 0 below the line.

	H.—K J 4 C.—A J 10 2 D.—7 3 2 S.—10 8 5	
H.—A 5 3 C.—Q 8 7 D.—K 8 6 5 S.—J 2	Y A B Z	H.—10 9 6 2 C.—6 4 D.—A Q J 4 S.—A 7 4
	H.—7 5 C.—K 9 5 3 D.—10 9 S.—K Q 9 6 3	

Z dealt and bid a spade, A doubled and Y promptly said three spades so as to be in a position to double any further bid that B might make. Whether or not this is a legitimate double on A's part is not the question. It is a fair sample of the hands on which doubles are constantly made by those who believe in them. I have to take the examples that I see in actual play, and A is one of the best players at the Knickerbocker.

B passed and was jumped on for not bidding four hearts or diamonds to save the rubber, but B argues that if A has a legitimate double it is practically impossible for Z to make three odd in spades. On the other hand, if A has not a sound double, which Y's assist would certainly indicate, it is practically impossible to make four by cards in either of the red suits.

The chief interest lies in B's consideration of the score. If Z makes his three spades, the most the rubber can be worth will be about 250 points, even with four honors between them. On the other hand if B goes to four in hearts or diamonds and is doubled and stung 200 or so, all he can win, even if he afterwards wins the rubber he saves, is probably less than 250.

In other words, by letting the rubber go, if it is gone, he is certain to lose not more than 250; but if he takes a sting of 200 or 300 and afterward fails to win the rubber, it may cost him 400 or 500, while all he could possibly win would be about 250.

What actually happened was that Z made his contract by taking in four club tricks, four spades and the king of hearts, the opening lead being a trump. This netted him 313 points, which added to the previous 116, less 196 scored by A and B, left him 233, which is called 200.

The interesting point is to examine the possibilities if B bids four in either of the red suits and postpones the rubber. In either suit he will be set 200 no matter how he plays the hand, as Y will double any four bid, or three no-trumps. At no trumps B would be set 300.

Some players maintain that the proper answer to the partner's double is to declare the higher ranking of two numerically equal suits, because the small cards are good for trumps and the high cards in the other suit will win tricks whether they are trumps or not. This theory would prompt B to declare the hearts.

Those who believe in declaring the stronger suit without regard to rank, would bid the diamonds. No matter which B selects Y doubles, and B loses a spade, two hearts and two clubs.

To go back to the score, which is the real point. If A and B take a sting of 200 one of two things must happen: A and B will eventually win the rubber they have postponed or they will lose it. Let us assume, for the sake of comparison, that if this game postpones the rubber the score on the game that finally wins it is the same as that which did win it, 313 points. Then the rubber score must stand in one of two ways:

If A-B win it.		If Y-Z win it.	
A-B	Y-Z	A-B	Y-Z
196	116	196	116
...	200	...	200
313	...	...	313
509	316	196	629
316			196
193 points			433

Counting the score at penny points, for the sake of clearness, in the actual play, A and B lost a $2 rubber, and that was all they could lose. Had they taken the sting of 200 and afterward lost the rubber they would have lost $4. As it is always an even thing which side wins the final game, B would be betting 4 to 2 on an even chance had he gone to four hearts or diamonds; because all he could have won had he finally won the rubber would have been $2, as the first score card shows.

On the other hand, had A's double been legitimate and had the spade contract been set for even one trick, A and B's score would have been 246 to 134, with an even chance for the rubber game. If they won it on the next deal it would have been a $4 rubber for them. If they lost it, it would have been only a $2 rubber for Y and Z.

I submit to any thinking person that this shows the odds were 2 to 1 in B's favor by passing, no matter what happened, instead of the 2 to 1 against him which would have been the odds had he bid four in either of the red suits, or 5 to 2 against him had he bid no trumps, which is worse.

As to A's double that is still in the old position of being a declaration that has no limits as yet. I am not an authority on the subject, as I never use it unless I am willing to have it left in, having tricks enough outside to "postpone" the rubber.

Swimming Notes

The 1919 summer series of swimming events organised by the committee of the Shanghai Rowing Club is scheduled to commence next Wednesday. The items set down for decision on that day are: One-length handicap, heats and final; standing headers; flying squadron team race (relays) and water polo match. The latter will be between picked teams from among the members of the Club, and from the enthusiasm already evinced this season it appears likely that no less than four full teams, providing two matches, could be gotten together.

Among recent returns from the seat of war in Europe are the two popular Brown brothers, Walter and Doddy, and they will, it is hoped, be able to swell the ranks of active swimmers this year.

The points in the series will be computed as in previous years—4 for first place in each event, 3 for second, 2 for third, while one point is allowed to each competitor who completes the distance or event. Then on taking out the general aggregate at the end of the season, the competitors with the three highest totals receive the prizes.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association is to be held tomorrow at 6 p.m. at the Rowing Club. The report of the Committee for last year is as follows:

Membership.—The total membership on the Association's Roll on June 30, 1919, was 51.

Clubs.—Two Clubs, viz: the Japanese Swimming Club and the Old Hanburians Swimming Club withdrew from the Water Polo League owing to inadequate support from their members. The latter club did not take part at all.

"Ewo" Shield.—This shield, presented by Mr. John Johnstone, for Water Polo was again won (for the second year) by the Shanghai Rowing Club.

The results of the matches were as follows:

	Played	Won	Lost	Points
Shanghai Rowing Club	4	3	1	6
Shanghai International Swimming Club	4	2	2	4
S. M. Police Swimming Club	4	1	3	2

"Milkmaid" Cup.—Presented by the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. for the Graceful Diving Championship of Shanghai. The present holder of this cup is Mr. J. B. Brown.

Championships.—The results of the 1918 Championships were:

100 yards.—E. A. Brodie.—62 4-5 secs.

220 yards.—E. A. Brodie.—2 min. 58 secs.

440 yards.—E. A. Brodie.—6 min. 55 2-5 sec.

880 yards.—J. B. Brown.—15 min. 20 3-5 secs.

Plunge for Distance.—J. H. McGregor.—55 ft. 10 in.

Throwing the Polo Ball.—C. J. Encarnacao.—58 ft. 6 in.

Graceful Diving.—J. B. Brown.

Long Distance Swim.—This race was unfortunately not finished, the tide turning before the swimmers could cover the distance.

SAILORS WIN 4-3 IN TEN INNINGS

U.S.S. New Orleans Nine Takes Exciting Game When Local Infield Cracks

SCOTT PITCHES NICE BALL

Shanghai Pitcher Fans 12; Gill Again In Limelight; Cooper Is Cruiser Star

TEAMS MEET AGAIN TODAY

Shanghai and the U.S.S. New Orleans teams will battle again this afternoon at the Race Course. The game is scheduled for 3:30 o'clock. Batteries—Gill and Bradley for Shanghai; McGrath and Pfaff for the cruiser. Umpires—Chapman and Logan.

It was not until the last half of the tenth that the Shanghai infield cracked behind Johnny Scott and consigned the pitcher to a fate far worse than his performance on the mound deserved. The extra inning was the bitter session for the Shanghai rooters who had hung on waiting for either team to get the break after the locals had come through from behind and tied the New Orleans score in the sixth. The final score was New Orleans, 4—Shanghai, 3, and the greatest strength of the sailors was the weaknesses of the locals. Twice the timely bingle was lacking and the three Shanghai errors were responsible for three of the four sailor scores.

It was a hummer of a game with the New Orleans presenting the best ball club and the Shanghai nine offering Johnny Scott, Bob Gill and seven others. The balance of power was not determined until the extra inning had been played—and when the players called it a day, Shanghai had lost and Cooper, the New Orleans third baseman, had become a hero. He did it with his little bat.

The locals surprised their fondest admirers and the sailors lived up to the expectations of the sailor stands—quite some accomplishment. But Shanghai let chances slip away. The bluejackets hopped aboard every opportunity—and won.

From the bleachers the game was one worth watching. A few more like that staged yesterday and every American in town will be out in a suit trying to get on the nine. And the Committee will have to build more stands to accommodate the crowds.

Scott In Excellent Shape

Scott stayed the ten innings and pitched gilt-edged ball having by far the best of the argument with both McIntyre and McGrath. McIntyre was hit as could be, passed nine in six innings, but came through in the pinches. In the fifth he issued three passes with two out and then got Scott on a pop foul. Gill's two bagger with the bases filled in the sixth chased McIntyre to the showers. McGrath, too, pitched nice ball.

Johnny Scott pitched his first full game of the season for the civilians and on paper should have won. He allowed six hits, passed one and fanned a dozen. John also grabbed off a couple of hits.

Bobby Gill dallied under the calcium for the second time in as many days. He collected the only extra-base clout of the game hitting the two bagger when the bases were filled in the sixth and Shanghai was two runs to the rear. Gill pilfered five sacks even if he only gets credit for three in the box score. Thrice did Gill steal third and was called out on a close decision on his fourth attempt. He made three of the seven hits made by the locals.

Gill Not Only Star

There were others, too. Hoffman made two great throws from deep short; Cooper showed up well at third for the cruiser club; Acree played a nice all-around game; Ensign Woods, at second base, made two hits and as many runs; Crow made one good stop even if he lost his man at first when he attempted to scar up the diamond with his nose and Connors grabbed one hot from Wilhoit's bat that was the cause of Cy almost saying something under his breath.

But there were pictures from life's other side. Mr. Twogood gently tossed one from right field that went 40 some miles over Bradley's head and allowed two scores and Messrs. Hoffman and Crow aided and abetted two batters to assume stations in the tenth inning, one of

said stations being subsequently vacated when Cooper hit timely and deciding single. Gill came in for censure when he attempted to steal third in the first with nobody out. The box score shows that eight Shanghai men were "left on bases," meaning that there will be a long batting practice Tuesday afternoon. Yes, it was a great game but all was not sunshine and roses.

Twogood's Powerful Arm

Freddie Twogood can throw a ball clear into the club house from deep right field. The only objections to his accomplishing the remarkable feat yesterday were that two sailor runners on the bases, one at first and the other at second. A few seconds after Twogood cut loose with that powerful heave Shanghai was three runs behind. It happened in the second inning.

Altensberger was passed and Acree singled. Scott fanned Ladd. Woods hit one to deep right and Twogood shot the ball in the general direction on Bradley. Altensberger and Acree both scored because the direction was too general. Pfaff hit to Hoffman, who was playing too deep, and although Pfaff died at first, Woods scored. Scott then proceeded to allow McIntyre to miss three.

Gill singled in the first, stole second and was out trying to steal third. Crow and Wilhoit filed out to Acree. Scott singled in the second. Gill ran for Scott and again stole second, stealing third a few minutes later. Bradley, Hoffman and Twogood failed to bring Gill home.

Shanghai started the third with the sailors three ahead. Maher was passed and died stealing. French fanned and Gill popped to Celia.

In the New Orleans third, Gill got Cooper's long fly and Scott fanned both Celia and Connors.

Locals Tally In Fourth

Crow led off in the fourth with a walk and stole. Wilhoit filed out to Connors. Scott was passed. Bradley hit to Cooper who made a nice stop and touched third, forcing Crow. Scott moving to second on the play. Hoffman hit a slow roller along third base line and by the time Cooper had the ball to first, Hoffman was safe and Scott had scored. Twogood fanned.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth saw the sailors die in order. In the seventh after Favini, a pinch hitter, had fanned, Acree singled. Ladd filed out to Maher but Woods singled. Scott tightened and fanned Pfaff.

There was plenty of action in the Shanghai fifth. Maher walked and was caught stealing. French walked. Gill singled, sending French to second, the latter getting caught at third when Crow grounded to Cooper.

McIntyre filled the bases when he passed Wilhoit, the third base on balls in the session. It was up to Scott. John hit a slow roller toward first base that eased along the line while Gill, Crow and Wilhoit were tearing around the sacks. The ball was foul by inches. Scott fouled the next ball pitched, Altensberger making a pretty running catch near the stand.

More Action In Sixth

McIntyre was just as wild in the sixth as he was in the fifth. He waited until two were down before he filled the bases by walking Neprud, French and Maher. Gill chased two of the runners home with a double to the field foul line after all the sailor outfielders had moved over in expectation of something dropping in right field or thereabouts. With Gill on second and French on third, Crow rolled to the pitcher and was an easy out at first.

McGrath relieved McIntyre in the seventh, retiring the side in order in the session, fanning three in the eighth and allowing disaster in the ninth when Connors made a great running catch of Wilhoit's liner.

Connors' catch stopped a threatening offensive, Crow had landed on Celia's nose, Cooper one full on the nose and from the stands it looked good for at least three bases. Connors made the catch after a run whipped the ball to first and got Crow, the double killing ending the inning.

In the Shanghai tenth McGrath retired the first three batters.

How The Sailors Won

Hoffman booted Woods' grounder as a starter in the tenth. Crow came in for Pfaff's bunt and foozled that. McGrath filed out to French.

Mr. Cooper then pickled one, a long hit to left that is registered as a single only because Woods scored and the game was over.

The box score:

New Orleans	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooper, 3b	5	0	3	2	4	3	0
Celia, ss	4	0	0	0	2	2	1
Connors, cf	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Altensberger, 1b	2	1	0	0	7	0	0
Favini, lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Acree, lf, 1b	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Ladd, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woods, 2b	4	2	2	2	3	0	0
Pfaff, c	4	0	0	0	7	4	0
McIntyre, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
McGrath, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	6	6	30	12	1

Shanghai	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gill, lf	5	0	3	4	2	0	0
Crow, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	1
Wilhoit, 1b	4	0	0	0	12	0	0
Scott, p	4	1	2	2	0	3	0
Bradley, c	5	0	0	0	12	0	0
Hoffman, ss	5	0	0	0	0	4	1
Twogood, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maher, rf, cf	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
French, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Neprud, cf	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	6	7	28*	11	2

*One out when winning run was scored.

By innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E

New Orleans ... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 6 1

Shanghai ... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 7 3

Earned runs—U.S.S. New Orleans, 3; Shanghai, 3. First base on errors—U.S.S. New Orleans, 2; Shanghai, 1. Left on bases—U.S.S. New Orleans, 6; Shanghai, 9. Two base hit—Gill. Stolen bases—Gill, 3; Crow, 1; Scott, 2; Maher, Neprud. Struck out—by Scott, 12; by McIntyre, 2; by McGrath, 3. First base on balls—off Scott, 1; off McIntyre, 9, Hits—off McIntyre, five in six innings; off McGrath, two in four innings; off Scott, six in ten innings. Umpires—Hogan and Becker. Time of game—two hours and four minutes.

BASEBALL IN GENERAL

A big crowd was out yesterday and the stands are sure to be filled this afternoon with the same teams again playing.

* * *

Acree, the New Orleans manager and left fielder, uses a bat that looks about four inches taller than himself.

* * *

The New Orleans lineup includes McGrath, Favini, Altensberger, Acree, Celia, Woods and McIntyre. The Irish and Germans are tied for honors. There are Altensberger and Pfaff and Connors and McGrath, figuring McIntyre to be Scotch, of course.

* * *

Cy Wilhoit's arm has returned with a vengeance. Wilhoit can now throw clear across the diamond.

* * *

The locals are well off for pitchers with Scott and Gill going well and Porterfield returning in a few days from Kuling.

* * *

Verne Clair, former Princeton pitcher, who played ball here before, will be in town about the first of the month. Clair pitched two years for Hankow. He is sub-manager of the International Bank there and is about to be transferred to Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Green has been appointed official scorer by Secretary H. T. Bradley.

* * *

Hoffman's throwing was one of the features of yesterday's game.

* * *

Several players will be added to the Shanghai squad this week. Johnny Scott has been named official scout for the locals.

* * *

With Mr. J. J. Keegan leaving shortly for the United States and Mr. L. D. Bunn already gone, the Committee of the Baseball Club will hold a meeting to fill the two vacancies.

* * *

The New Orleans rooters will be out in force again this afternoon.

PLAY TEN IS FINALS MONDAY AFTERNOON

Deciding Doubles Match To Be Played At French Club Courts At Six O'clock

Finals in the mixed doubles tennis tournament for the championship of Shanghai will be played on the French Club Courts tomorrow afternoon. The match will start at six o'clock. Mrs. Farbridge and Mr. Poussaint will play Mrs. Brauns and Mr. H. H. Knowles. Mr. E. C. Norman will umpire.

BILLIARD TROPHY ON VIEW

The inter-club billiard challenge shield presented by the members of the Lusitano Club, which was won this year by the Powhattan Club team, has now arrived and is on view at Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Company's store, 35 Nanking Road.

Today's Matches

S. L. B. C. v. Junior Golf Club

A league match between the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and the Shanghai Junior Golf Club bowlers will be played on the former's rinks at 5 p.m. today. The teams will be:

S.L.B.C.—G. L. Campbell (skip), J. J. Sheridan, J. Munro and W. Cater.

J. T. Disselduff (skip), D. Bell, J. Buckley and W. N. C. Allen.

J. Macdougall (skip), J. Park, H. H. Fowler and F. L. Marshall.

Albert Taylor (skip), J. D. Games, E. Payne and R. Simmons.

Reserves—F. A. Sampson, W. Ogden and P. M. Scott.

Junior Golf Club—D. McAlister (skip), P. B. Critchley, A. E. Hayward and M. B. Andersen.

J. Burnside (skip), A. Mackintosh, G. Hall and W. R. Kinipple.

G. R. Stormes (skip), P. Ephgrave, S. Chilver and H. Macfarland.

T. Spring (skip), A. Braid, F. Downs and F. George.

Reserves—J. Marshgreen, T. Edwards, T. F. Anderson and J. Push.

Recs v. Yangtszepoo

The Shanghai Recreation Club bowlers and the Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club meet in a league match on the Recreation Club green at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The teams will be:

Recreation Club—R. J. Bowerman (skip), E. Fanstone, F. S. Ramplin and S. Wallace.

H. Veitch (skip), P. Reeves, H. Ollerdessen and N. David.

A. Eek (skip), W. Featherstonhaugh, G. Gilbert and J. O'Keefe.

J. E. Lucas (skip), H. Smyth, E. Thomas and J. E. Grant.

Reserves—A. J. Brown, A. R. Scott, H. F. Landers and T. Turnbeer.

Yangtszepoo—The team will be selected from the following players: P. H. Robinson, E. Broadrick, G. Campbell, J. Macpherson, A. Allan, G. Johnston, S. Marks, S. Green, D. Bloom, A. Malcolm, A. Macgregor, J. Shaw, F. Ferrior, W. T. Bisset, G. McMurdo, F. Lloyd, A. Taylor, R. Atkinhead, R. Dorrance, B. Anderson and W. S. Campbell.

Recs Win Easily From The Police

Continued from Page 2)

yesterday afternoon the result being a draw, both teams batting full out. Capt. Grimshaw losing the toss had to face the hot sun, which put in an appearance, after three week-ends of laying up, a little after advertised time.

The Parsees registered 62 out of the 63 in pukka runs which is going some on the part of the S. C. C's. wicket keeper. The lone odd tally down to Mr. Extras was a wide slung down by Monk who otherwise did well with the ball taking 7 wickets for 35 runs.

R. F. Shroff who made his initial appearance in Shanghai cricket yesterday afternoon was high bat for the Parsees, piling up 17 runs with Bhoora running a close second with 16 to his credit. Knight was in clover, taking three catches for Monk in great style.

Of the S. C. C. crew Willie Lancaster, Bauld and Grimshaw were the only three to reach double figures, R. F. Shroff again showed his ability as a cricketer, finding six wickets at a cost of 31 runs.

Fielding on the part of both teams was all that could be looked for considering the state of the ground and both teams should rest happy that neither was beaten and that the performance, a thing not usually seen on a cricket field, ended in a draw.

Parsees

P. N. Karanjia, c. Knight, b. Monk	5
S. F. Shroff, b. Grimshaw	0
C. H. Bhoora, c. Knight, b. Monk	16
R. H. Ragi, c. Caulton, b. Monk	2
C. B. Sethna, st. Barnes, b. Monk	5
R. Viccajee, c. Knight, b. Monk	3
R. F. Shroff, st. Barnes, b. Monk	17
B. D. Tata, b. Grimshaw	2
M. H. Kavarana, c. Caulton, b. Monk	3
K. C. Sarkari, not out	5
M. D. Dagi, c. Bauld, b. Grimshaw	4
Extras	1
Total	63

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.	NB
R. Grimshaw	10.2	1	27	3	6
W. J. Monk	10	0	35	7	1

S. C. C.

C. Knight, b. R. F. Shroff	7
W. O. Lancaster, b. Ragi	14
A. G. Hearne, b. R. F. Shroff	8
A. H. Leslie, b. R. F. Shroff	3
W. J. Monk, b. R. F. Shroff	1
G. H. G. Caulton, c. Kavarana, b. Ragi	2
K. W. Tribe, b. R. F. Shroff	0
R. Grimshaw (Capt.), c. Sethna B. Bhoora	10
R. Bauld, b. Bhoora	11
E. G. Barnes, not out	4
C. H. James, b. R. F. Shroff	2
Extras	2
Total	63

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhoora	8	2	16	2
R. F. Shroff	13.2	1	31	6
C. B. Sethna	2	0	8	0
R. H. Ragi	4	3	0	2

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These kinds of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their eminence as the best. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/-, 5/-, 6/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

DEATH OF SCHAEFER SAD BLOW TO FANS

Famous Comedian Of Diamond Dies Suddenly; One Of Game's Characters

New York, May 17.—"Germany" Schaefer's antics on the diamond will never make the baseball fans laugh again. Herman Schaefer, once a star second baseman with the Tigers and later comedian of the game, died suddenly yesterday while on his way to Lake Placid. The Giants wore mourning bands for him yesterday and the talk in the Giant dugout was in subdued tones of the man who made everybody laugh.

Schaefer was the Pagliacci of baseball. Once a brilliant and flashy player, who figured in pennant races, he began to wear out, as all professional athletes do. But, unlike some players who are content to leave their stage when they see that their time for passing has come, he could not leave the game. He was a ball player at heart and cared for nothing else.

He turned comedian then, and was carried for some time on the roster of the Tigers almost entirely as a comedian. This was bitter work for a man who had reached the heights of the game to be carried as a clown. But Schaefer fought the bitterness of it and was a good and successful clown.

Suffered From Tuberculosis

This spring he was taken South with the Giants. He was suffering from tuberculosis and knew it. But he was the life of the Giant training trip. He kept the players, young and old, in high spirits, and the training quarters of the Giants re-echoed to his infectious laughter. And all this time the comedian was dying slowly, and he knew it.

When "Germany" Schaefer was in the heyday of his career as a dashing and daring infielder he showed all of the grit that is required by a good baseball player. But the grit that he showed when he turned himself into a comedian and worked for laughs when his heart was sorrowing for the lost spring and dash of his youth was the bigger grit.

For his laughs were always filled with good nature, and he always was the type of comedian that had the courage to turn the laughs against himself. The clown was a bigger man than the great second baseman. He played the bigger game of life with greater courage than he played the minor game.

The big league diamonds will miss "Germany" Schaefer. Baseball players will mourn him as one of the tribe who never did a selfish or mean act in his life. The comedian of the diamond was one of the game's big men.

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The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

Guaranteed

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-N'NGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

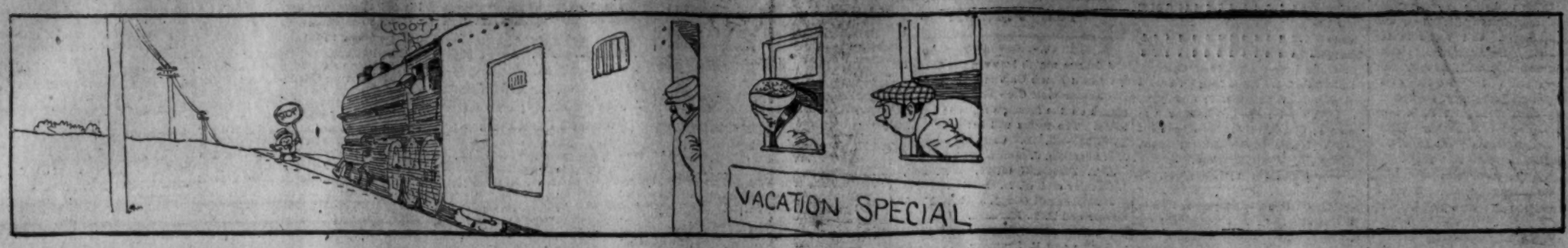
STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Seaking dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.53	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehrah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehrah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Seaking dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.58*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 38	11.38	14.08	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.55	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.



Little Jimmy

1
TRACK 4
"TRYIN IT AGAIN?"
"HERE ARE OUR TICKETS AND OUR BAGGAGE IS ALL ABOARD AND WERE ALL HERE TOGETHER SO I SEE NO REASON WHY I SHOULDN'T GET AWAY ON MY VACATION TO-DAY!"
OUTGOING TRAINS
2.
3.
4.
OUTGOING TRAINS
SNIFF SNIFF SNIFF
5.
OUTG
"IT IS MY DUT
ARREST YOU
CARRYING C
LIQUOR!
HERE IS MY
COME WITH
"IF YOUR HONOR PLEASE, I AM CONFIDENT THIS MAN HAS SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR CONCEALED IN THIS SATCHEL. AS AN OFFICER OF THE "LEAGUE FOR PURE TRAVEL" I HAVE ARRESTED HIM AND I ASK YOU TO HOLD HIM FOR TRIAL!"
"PSSST - JUDGE S HORSE LINIMENT!"
"HAND ME THE SATCHEL!"
7.
"I FIND NOTHING IN THIS SATCHEL BUT THIS BROKEN BOTTLE OF HORSE LINIMENT. THIS ARREST WAS AN OUTRAGE! YOU SIR, WHO TOOK IT UPON YOURSELF TO DETAIN THIS GENTLEMAN SHOULD BE STRIPPED OF YOUR BADGE UNTIL YOU AT LEAST KNOW HOW TO USE IT!"
"KID DIDNT I SE
YOU AT THE STATI
THINGS
THER.
IN
"FATHER! WHERE IS JIMMY?"
9.
DERE'S ONE LESS FO ME TO TEN TO!
"HOLD OUR LUGGAGE OUTSIDE, WHILE I GO AND LOOK FOR HIM!"
10.
11.
"STOP! JUST ONE MOMENT! SOMETHING TELLS ME YOU INTEND TO CHASTISE THIS STERLING BOY!"
"THIS IS MY PAPA WHAT I TOLD YOU TALKS IN COURT HOUSES!"
12.
"YOUR KID SAW ME AT THE STATION AN' SAW THE ARREST THAT MADE ME LOSE MY TRAIN AN' AS SOON AS HE TOLD ME YOU WAS A LAWYER I SAYS TO MYSELF "THERES THE MAN TO TAKE MY CASE FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THAT BUNCH!"
"THEY HAVEN'T GOT A LEG TO STAND ON!"
WINNER